INSURANCE.

Indian merchants can give effect to this by helping Indian Insurance Companies,

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants' Chamber really means business.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVII NO. 68--- BOMBAY TUESDAY MARCH 19 1929 ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929		All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	
23 Mar.	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 „	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,444
8 „	Moree ..		10,954
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..		16,568
13 „	Mantua ..		10,946
20 „	Maloja ..		20,837
27 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
3 Aug.	*Ranpura ..		10,601
10 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 „	Naldera ..		16,088
24 „	Razmak ..		10,602
31 „	Malwa* ..		11,009

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
4 p. m. 21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
18th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships. Fares as follows:—

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£103
	B	£56	£97

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Hiyeizan Maru ..	11th Mar.	22nd Mar.
Hankow Maru ..	27th „	6th April.
Heinan Maru ..	30th „	10th „
Shinnoh Maru ..	27th „	11th „
Indus Maru ..	10th April.	16th „

For Particulars apply to:—

Ch. MURASE, Manager.

Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.

Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

Box No. 355.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22997.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929.		
29th Mar.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
24th April	Delta ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
26th „	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
10th May.	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
24th „	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia,
7th June.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
21st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1929		
20th Mar.	Barpeta ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
22nd „	Varsova ..	Busreh via Karachi.
23rd „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
25th „	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
27th „	Khandalla ..	East & South Africa.
3rd April	Ellora ..	Mombassa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only; Apply for paticulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

Established THE 1895

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

Head Office:—47, The Mall, Lahore.

Authorised Capital..1 Crore. Issued and Subscribed Capital..50 Lacs.

Reserve Fund:—Rs. 15,75,000/- Paid up Capital:—Rs. 31,17,419

Local Advisory Committee:—1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman), 2. Sir Manmohandas Ramji, and 3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

London Bankers—The Midland Bank, Ltd., 5, Threadneedle Street, London E. C. 2.

American Bankers—Irving Trust Company, New York.

Branches:—Abohar, Allahabad, Ambala City, Ambala Cantt., Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore City, Gojra, Gujranwala, Hafizabad, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jammu, Jaranwalla, Jhang Maghiana, Jhelum, Jullundur City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Ludhiana, Lyallpur, Meerut City, Moga, Montgomery, Multan City, Okara, Patiala, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Quetta, Rawalpindi, Sangla Hill, Sargodha, Sialkot City, Simla, and Srinagar (Kashmir.)

Banking Business of every kind transacted.

Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

S. DATTA, Manager.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Suez Maru ..	4646	11 Mar.	22 Mar.
*Seiyo Maru ..	6550	20 Mar.	29 „
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	3 April
*Akita Maru ..	3817	24 Mar.	7 „
*Ceylon Maru ..	4905	30 „	12 „
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	@17 „
Sado Maru ..	5898	4 Apr.	18 „
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	16 „	30 „
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@1 May
Yamagat Maru ..	3807	20 Aril	4 „
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 „	14 „
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@15 „

* Do not carry passengers.

@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakozaki Maru..	10500	4 Apr.	21 April
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	18 „	5 May
Kitano Maru ..	8000	2 May	0 „

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Korea Maru ..	20000	17 April	24 April
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	1 May	8 May

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

'Phone No. 20279, 23738.

Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

A Road

to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through

KAMSHASTRA

A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.

Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

BOOKS on INDIA.

22 Uniform Cloth-Bound Volumes

SPEECHES AND WRITINGS OF

SWAMI VIVEKANANDA. 7th (New) Edition.

RAJA RAM MOHUN ROY.

RT. HON. SRINIVASA SASTRI.

SAROJINI NAIDU.

SIR J. C. BOSE.

DR. P. C. RAY.

DR. ANNIE BESANT

THE RT. HON. LORD SINHA

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.

MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA.

M. K. GANDHI. 3rd Edition.

SURENDRANATH BANERJEA.

SIR DINSHAW WACHA.

DADABHAI NAOROJI.

Price of each Vol. Rs. 3. Three. To Subs. of "Indian Review," Rs. 2-8

Speeches of Gopal Krishna Gokhale.

Price Rs. 4. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 3/8

UNIFORM WITH THE ABOVE.

Indian Christians: Biographical Sketches of poets, publicists, Ministers of the Church etc. With 13 illustrations. Price Rs. Three. To Subs. of I.R. Rs. 2-8.

Indian Statesmen, Biographical sketches of famous Dewans and Prime Ministers of Indian States. With 17 portraits. Price Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 2-8.

Eminent Mussalmans. Biographical, sketches of Muslim Statesmen, Poets, Reformers, Jurists, Educationists and Politicians. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I R." 2-8.

The Mission of Our Master, Essays and Discourses By the Eastern and Western Disciples of Rama-Krishna—Vivekananda. Price Rs. 3. To Subscribers of "I R." Rs, 2-8.

Hinduism, By Babu Govinda Das. Cloth bound. 450 pages. Price Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 2-8.

Indian National Evolution. By Ambika Charan Mazumdar. Rs. 3. To Subs of "I R." Rs. 2-8.

The Governance of India. By Babu Govinda Das Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I R." Rs. 2-8.

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. Five, one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN & Co., Booksellers, MADRAS.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.

Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

THE

UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

Insurance Company, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

Workmen's Compensation

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,

Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—M. KANJI & CO.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 1906)

HEAD OFFICE: 9, Old Court House St., Calcutta

FUNDS EXCEED Rs. 1,35,00,000

LIFE POLICIES

LOW PREMIUMS

UNDOUBTED SECURITY

PROMPT CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS

WITH INTEREST FOR ANY UNUSUAL DELAY.

Write for rates and particulars of special schemes for

CHILDREN'S EDUCATION or MARRIAGE PROVISION.

Bombay Branch:—ALICE BUILDING, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper ..... Time of delivery .....

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CLERK, knowing English and Gujrathi Accounts. Apply Box. No. 2261 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1511

WANTED—A LECTURER in Biology on a permanent post graded Rs. 100/- to 200/-. M. Sc. preferred. Apply before 31st March to PRINCIPAL, Baroda College, Baroda.
A 31949

WANTED:—AGENTS for the Sale of either or both the Daily and Illustrated Sunday editions of 'Bombay Chronicle" at (1) Mahableshwar (2) Mhow, (3) Virangaum (4) Meshana, (5) Vankaner, (6) Rajkot Jn. (7) Jetalsats Jn. (8) Porbunder, (9) Wadhwan City (10) Cutch Mandvi, (11) Gadag, (12) Khamgaon, (13) Dhoraji, (14) Bantwa and (15) Hathras, Write for full particulars and terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle" P. O. Box No 322, Fort, Bombay.
A

BOOKS.

POPE'S "RAPE OF THE LOCK."

EDITED BY PROFESSOR OZA of Junagad "with the thoroughness of a dictionary," to quote "The Occult Review" of London, which added in conclusion: "It was a pleasure to read a humorous master-piece with the prodigality of guidance afforded by Professor Oza," to whom Professor Bliss Perry of Harvard University wrote: "I hope you will let me express my admiration for the patient scholarship shown in your annotations. You have collected an extraordinarily rich mass of critical commentary and I found the notes and comment extremely suggestive." Sent V.P.P. for Rs. 3-7-0 by the AUTHOR at Junagad to customers all the world over.
L 30723A

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

KHADAR—DON'T BE DISAPPOINTED—We can supply hand woven Khadar, Dhoties and Saries at reasonable rates. Apply at once to:—Messrs KISHEN SINGH MAN SINGH, Cloth Merchants, Amritsar. Telegrams:—FORWARD
T 31922

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 21934.

LOANS.

13000 CASH LOANS granted without interest for 10 years. Concession enlistment going on for distributing Loans of Rs. 3,000/- on 30th April, 1929; Agents wanted. For rules and list of loans granted apply to:—THE BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD. Bombay 2.
L 31740

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—WOOLLEN CARPET CUTTINGS. Please communicate with Messrs K. B. SHAIKH GULAM HUSSUN & CO., Carpet Manufacturers Amritsar (PUNJAB).
T 1496

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

MATHERAN—Fully furnished bungalows for hot season at moderate rent in Savoy Hotel. Central situation. Apply MANAGER, PINTO HOTEL.
C R1501

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.

Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta.

Premier and Largest Indian Hotel. Best arrangements. Home comforts. Family suits available. Daily charges:—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3. Telegrams: "CALHOTEL"

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the sole right of exporting minor forest produce, viz Timru and Asitri leaves, wax, honey gums, lac and musli, etc. from Banswara State for the year 1929-30.

Tenders must reach Superintendent, Forests, Banswara State, (Rajputana), before 25th March 1929, accompanied by an earnest money of Rs. 50/- without which no Tender will be considered.

Dated the 10th March, 1929.

SUPERINTENDENT, FORESTS,
Banswara State.
31950

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF BOILERS NON-LOCO. AND PUMPS STEAM HORIZONTAL FOR WATER SUPPLY AT PUNTAMBA.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the above-mentioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with specifications and conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelope enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of Boilers Non-Loco. and Pumps Steam Horizontal for Water Supply at Puntamba." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 24th April, 1929.

4. The result of the tenders will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
14th March, 1929.
31951

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-4-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-12-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they with to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN under Section 465 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, that it is the intention of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay at their Ordinary Meeting proposed to be called for MONDAY, the 6th May, 1929, or for such subsequent date as may hereafter be notified to take into their consideration draft revised Water Bye-law No. 31.

2. The Corporation will before finally approving the said draft bye-law receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made in writing by any person with respect thereto before the day of the said meeting.

3. Any person desiring to object to the said revised Bye-law on giving written notice to the President of the Corporation not less than ten days before the day of the said Meeting of the nature of his said objection, will by himself or his Counsel, attorney or agent be heard by the Corporation thereon at the said Meeting, but not so as that more than one person be heard on the same matter of objection.

4. A printed copy of the proposed bye-law is kept at the office of the undersigned for public inspection and any person who wishes to peruse the same will be permitted to do so during office hours free of charge.

5. Printed copy of the proposed Bye-law will also be delivered to any person requiring the same on payment of Anna 1 per copy.

R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 11th March, 1929.
31967

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GULAMHUSEIN VALLJI KATHAVALA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate at 8th Kamathipura Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 80-5|9ths square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 10775, 10776 and New Survey No. 6793 and Cadastral Survey No. 574 of the Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 1684, Street Nos. 57, 59, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the 8th Kamathipura Street, on or towards the East by the property of Jairam Narayen and on or towards the West by the property of Mahantmal Ramanidas.

Dated this 18th day of February, 1929.

SOLOMON & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
31068

AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF MARKET RIGHTS ETC.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 19th instant at 8-30 A. M. (B. T.) sell by public auction at Arthur Crawford Market the right to collect fees for selling dry and fresh fish etc. from the retail vendors sitting outside or inside at the unnumbered places at Markets and Bazars in Bombay such as Fort Market, Colaba Fish Market, Mazagon Peddar Fish Market, Kamatipura Market, Chowpatty Fish Market, Parel Ferguson Road Fish Market Parbhadevi Road Market, Elphinstone Road Market and Dadar Market Besides the right of collecting fees from the petty vendors sitting at Vegetable Markets at Ferguson Road, Parbhadevi Road, Elphinstone Road, Masjid Bunder, Gilder Tank and Dadar.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply at the office of the Superintendent of Markets or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT HUZARIA STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 4331 of 1924 (Ebrahim Sulleman vs. Hajrabai, widow and another), and pursuant to the directions given in the Consent Decree dated 24th August, 1927, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, TUESDAY the 19th inst., at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises.

LOT NO. 1.—All that piece of Government land of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the Eastern side of Huzaria Street, admeasuring about 115 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 1267, New No. 8431, Old Survey No. 2409, New Survey No. 3865, Cadastral Survey No. 1190 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 209, Street Nos. 149-151, and bounded on the East by the sweeper's passage, on the West by Huzaria Street, on the North by the property of Abdul Rahim Paloba and on the South by the property of Sharfudin Narkar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Official Liquidator of the Shilotri Bank, Ltd. (in Liquidation), and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. W. B. Shringapure, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

1 pair gold Patlis, 1 pair gold Wanki with green stones, 2 small gold bangles.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.,

Cook EASY

Folly Illustrated Catalogue FREE

Annapurna Cooker Co.,
Bg. Basavangudi, Bangalore.
Bombay Agents:—
Chhotal Vanmalidas & Co.,
Girgaum Back Road.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE

At 6-15, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

A ROMANCE OF INDIA AND THE TAJ MAHAL.

SHIRAZ

Featuring the Film Star

SEETA DEVI

Supported by an all-star cast, including

ENAKSHI RAMA RAU, CHARU ROY and HIMANSU ROY.

The Whole Standing Army of Jaipur State—

An Oriental Slave Market—

A Fierce Fight between Bandits and a Desert Cavaran and the Love of a Man for a Woman—

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

"THE EXCLUSIVE HOME OF SYNCHRONISED AND TALKING PICTURES."

6-30 and 10 p.m.

SEE HEAR

THE LAST WARNING

A UNIVERSAL JEWEL PRODUCTION IN 8 REELS,

Picture of 1,000 Thrills with an all-star cast, including—

LAURA LA PLANTE

Synchronised with **MOVIETONE** sound effects and talking!

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

FINAL PERFORMANCES. TO-DAY

6-30 and 9-30 p. m.

SANTORO'S

World Famous

ITALIAN MARIONETTES

Assisted by the

ITALIAN OPERATIC SINGERS

Popular Prices Rs. 3-6, 2-4, 1-2, As. 9.

COTTON MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

AND

DOCUMENT of DESTINY

TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT purchase PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST, charge only Rs. 125/-. Weekly Cotton forecast charge only Rs. 10/-. Monthly Cotton forecast charge only Rs. 30/-.

WHOLE LIFE HISTORY is predicted by examining PALM.

Special accommodation for Ladies.

(KALBADEVI ROAD.) Opp. Grain & Seeds Brokers' Association (Alshi's Patia) on 2nd Floor BOMBAY No. 2.

N. B.—Life Member's charge Rs. 500 only once—Life Member is entitled to get all forecasts free of charge for whole life time.

THE

Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society Limited.

(Established 1871)

IT is the oldest indegenous Life Office in India. Being Mutual, there are no Shareholders; therefore all profits go to the Policy Holder

Last Bonus declared at, Rs. 18/- per Rs. 1,000 per annum on Whole Life Policies.

And at Rs. 15/- per Rs. 1,000 per annum on Endowment Policies.

Every Year is a BONUS YEAR.

For Prospectus &c., please write to:—

THE SECRETARY,
Whiteaway Laidlaw Building,
278, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Wanted Influential and Energetic Agents throughout India.

BANKING.

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital called up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.

Branches and Sub-Agencies.

Agra.	Lahore.
Allahabad	Lahore City.
Allahabad City.	Lucknow.
Amritsar.	Lucknow City
Bareilly.	Aminabad Park, Lucknow.
Benares.	Lyallpur.
Bombay.	Meerut.
Cawnpore.	Moradabad.
Cawnpore City.	Mussoorie.
Chandausi.	Muttra.
Dehra Dun.	Nagpur.
Delhi.	Naini Tal.
Fyzabad.	Patna.
Gorakpur.	Rae Bareli.
Hapur.	Raipur.
Hathras.	Rangoon.
Jhansi.	Shahjahanpur.
Jubbulpore.	Sitapur.

Pay Offices:

Auraiya.	Ghaziabad.
Deoband.	Sikandrabad.
Etawah.	Sambhal.

LONDON BANKERS:

The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank, Limited.

Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES

Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst & Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank Accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
„ Subscribed	„	3,56,05,275
„ Paid-up	„	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	„	1,27,80,246

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Life, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car.

Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road,
General Manager R. J. DUFF

TO GET MORE ENERGY TAKE

PLEASING PEARL.

A unique preparation; which when build in milk for 5 minutes and the milk so prepared drunk daily; enriches the blood; feeds nerves; builds up strength, ercomes debility and depression; creates new vitality and sustains virility.

It produces a tonic effect on every function of the body; and gives new energy in all cases, weakness and depression when kept in mouth it produces immense retentive power; once purchased it lasts for life; and is a sure remedy for Gonorrhoea, Syphilis and Piles.

Now sold at reduced rates up to the end of May in 3 sizes at Rs. 8 (full strength), Rs. 4 and Rs. 2 only.

Canvassers need everywhere.

THE PEARL PHARMACY,
LYALLPUR (Punjab).
1495

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra

on 11 April, 2017

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, March 18.

The local market opened at Rs. 367/8 for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to Rs. 366/8 on selling by Bazar operators. At this level prices improved to Rs. 368/6 but again declined on renewed selling. Rates at 5-30 p.m. closed as under:—

Broach A/M.	366/8
Broach J/A.	374/8
Oomra March	320/8
Oomra May	327/8
Bengal March	272/8
Bengal May	277

The local market will remain closed tomorrow (Tuesday) owing to the death of the late Rao Bhadur Sheth Kilachand Devchand.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 18.

March	238.00	—3.30
June	233.20	—2.80
September	234.30	—1.70

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, March 18.

	to-day	Total
Bengal	100	17,300
Oomra	1,500	12,700

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 18.

	Ready Red leafy	Ready Average.
Bengal Superfine	285	
Bengal Fine	280	
Bengal F.G.	270	240/50
Sindh-Punjab Fine	280	
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	270	240/50
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	330	320
Nagpur Fint Savntr	335	325
Yeotmal Fine	325	310
Arvi Fine	325	305
Amroti	315	305
Khanmgaon-Akola Fine	315	290
Mulkapur Fine	300	280
Khandesh Fine	290	265
Muthia Fine	280	270
Muthia F.G.	275	240/55
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	345	305
Purna F.G.G.S.	325	305
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	320	305
Indore/Ujj in Fine	315	305/335
Burwah Sanavad Fine	320	300
Surat Fine		
Broach Fine		Old
Broach F.G		
Westerns M.G.		325
Cambodia	405	
Miraj/Sangli		360
Compta Good		360
Jinja	520	
Busoga	530	

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, March 18.
Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales. 16-3-29

	This year	Last year.
Khandesh	3,075	292,990	252,292
Central India	6,644	231,040	237,824
Barsi & Nagar	1,523	183,777	234,744
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,980	63,205	93,814
Berar N	4,346	551,231	514,306
Central Provinces	3,435	272,150	225,002
Total Oomras	21,003	1,594,393	1,557,982
Dholera	3,361	74,238	83,478
N.-W. Provinces	329	56,943	61,528
Rajputana	375	29,339	33,618
Sind-Punjabi	1,373	70,753	195,915
Broach	10,263	96,717	19,874
Coompta & Dharwar	419	14,903	6,524
Westerns-Northerns	253	13,174	4,268
Cocoanada		z 1	
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	5	5,978	8,802
Persian		850	3,727
American		2,885	24,300
Egyptian and African		26,065	14,999
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	10		66
Total	37,381	1,986,275	1,945,081

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13 Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserve. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers Association, Ltd.).

Bombay, March 18.

SILVER.

London Ready 25/14
London Forward 25/15
America Cent 56/9
China Op. -12/ Hi. -12/ Cl. -/13/
China Ready Op. -/12/ Ford -/13/
Falgoon 59/
F lgoon Tejmundi -/14 to /5/
Chaitra 59/1
Tejmundi -/10/ to -11/

GOLD.

Ready 21/6/6
Falgoon 21/6/3
Chaitra 21/7/

PRIVATE CABLES.

(Bombay Chronicle. Special Cable).

Market correcting overbought situation. Prospects acreage increase 2 to 3 per cent, market discounting. Crop preparations backward and small fertilizers sales indicate defensive situation. Trade reports satisfactory. Some improvements weather forecasted. May decline temporarily. Any adverse crop factor will lead sharp rise. Advise buying all breaks. Expect materially higher prices eventually.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:—Heavy rains causing anxiety—Situation mississippi will become serious if further rains Upper Valley. Heavy realising here and New York past week. Trade excellent America, moderate here and Continent fair, Trade price fixing continues. Weather now principal market faetor.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York dated 16th March:—

July Highest 20.74 (at the opening).
lowest 20.55 (at the close).

New York market declined on long liquidation.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following Cable from Liverpool dated 16th Inst.:—

Liverpool market improved on trade fixing call sales.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

Stubbs and Grindrod:—

"Tone very steady; market held up for time being by limits eleven pence; crop news rather bullish and fears delay planting. Expect steady market continue."

Hornby Homelryk and Co.:—

"No rains, but misssissippi river rising steadily. Rumoured general selling New York partly far—"all street pool"."

Messrs. Norden and Co. Dated 16th Inst New York:—

"Clearing weather likely induce further liquidation, but situation continues fundamentally sound; rather buy on dips.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

9-5 A.M.:—"Quite cool, moderate rain Eastern Belt. Forecast generally fair."

11-55 A.M.:—"Market firm, Mississippi rising."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from New York friends.—"Cotton: Bullish consumption figures discounted. Market technically weakened by recent advance. Expect reaction before upward movement resumed."

Messrs Newall and Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool Office this morning:—

"Heavy profit taking not yet fully absorbed unsettling tendency. Further depends on weather developments next few weeks. Still favour long side on recessions as crop scares could easily advance prices to 12 Pence as occurred last year."

Reuter:—"Market was easy on increased selling pressure, stirulated by more favourable weather and increasing stock in New York."

WEATHER OVER COTTON-BELT.

Liverpool, Mar. 18.
9-30 A.M.

Light Rain San Antonio (Texas.).
Eastern belt generally fair. All balance entire Cotton Belt partly cloudy.

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

RECEIPTS from 1st Sept to 14th Mar 19,26,354
Same time last season 19,11,983

EXPORTS from 1st Sept to 14th Mar

	1928-29	1927-28
United Kingdom	30,432	39,523
Continent	4,64,200	3,35,791
China	1,37,232	45,350
Japan	7,92,557	5,13,564
Coast Ports	11,348	16,409
U. S. A.	8,171	1,175
Total	14,43,940	9,51,812

Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept 1928 to 14th Mar 1929 63,691
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept 1928 to 14th Mar 1929 2,93,670
Same period last year 4,39,955
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 14th March 1929 10,85,582
Same time last year 8,80,089

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 18/3/29.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.01 inches (.018 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours 016 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.0 degrees (2.9 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.1 degrees (5.1 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8a.m. 84 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hours.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 99 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour.

LATEST WHEAT POSITION

"Unreasonable Strength" of America

PURCHASE ADVISABLE ON DECLINE

Latest Cables to hand from Liverpool state:—

"October opens March sixteenth, expect premium twopence, tone steady, free supplies River Plate, but Liverpool remains steady owing unreasonable strength America."

"Sentiment more friendly, consider possibilities bull side on any declines. Advise purchases, still no rain Canada".

WHEAT PRICES.

Mar. close at s.8/11 3/4d.—1/4d.
May close at s.9/2 5/8d.—3/8d.
July close at s.9/5 3/4d.—1/4d.
Oct. close at s.9/9d.

WHEAT CIHCAGO MARKET:

Chicago, Mar. 16.

Mar. per bushel dollar 1.25-1/8—1/2.
May per bushel dollar 1.29-1/8—3/8.
July per bushel dollar 1.31-1/2—3/4.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS', ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, March 18.

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI.		
Textile	Per lb.	0 12 3
Century	,,	0 12 0
Jacob	,,	0 12 0
Toyo potdar	,,	0 12 0
Moon	,,	0 12 0
LONG CLATH (full weight) 34/40 In.		
Standard	Per lb.	1 0 3
Century 91 1/2 92-1/2	,,	1 0 3
Century 6404-8705	,,	1 0 6
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 0 6
Phoenix	,,	1 0 9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 0 0
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	0 15 9
Daud Sahib	,,	0 15 6
Ganga Ghat	,,	0 15 3
LONG CLOTH (Light weight)		
No.5202 5303		
Rachael Mill	per No.	1 0 6
David		1 0 6
Moon	,,	1 0 9
Dinshaw (Gaumukh)	,,	0 15 3
LONG CLOTH +Quality.		
Swan Finlay	,,	1 0 0
Gold Mohor	,,	0 15 9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 in.		
Textile (Hand)	per lb	0 15 3
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 3
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 15 6
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 15 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 15 3
Sakuntala	,,	0 15 6
Maneckji (Kunda)	,,	0 14 6
Globe	,,	0 15 0
Rachael	,,	0 15 0
Dinshaw (Maharaja)	,,	0 14 9
Maher	,,	0 15 3
Kachwa	,,	0 15 0
LEPAD.		
Spring	,,	0 15 6
Textile	,,	0 15 6
Century	,,	0 15 6
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards.		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 1 0
Jacob	,,	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 1 0
Moon Mill	,,	1 1 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 0 0
Century	,,	1 0 0
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
Moon Mill	,,	1 0 0
1386 Tata	Per Piece	2 14 0
MARKIN JAPAN.		
4488	,,	12 14 0
3810	,,	11 0 0
9898	,,	11 0 0
9797	,,	9 10 0
44000	,,	9 5 0
BLACK CHEAK.		
5800 Sholapur	,,	9 0 0
SALITA.		
Century	Per lb.	0 14 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.		
Kanta	per lb	1 2 6
Phoenix	,,	1 2, 9
Framji	,,	1 2 6
DHOTI FITA CHIRMA. Yards 5 to 9		
China	,,	1 0 9
Moon	,,	1 1 0
Phoenix	,,	1 0 6
Maher	,,	1 0 9
Simplex	,,	1 0 3

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March 19.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee P per Rs. 70/13
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 92/
4 po cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 91/12
4 per cent Loan 1960/70 Rs. 83/8
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs 95/11
4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/5
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/2
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/6
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933, Rs. 100/6
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 194/55 Rs. 101/13
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free), due 1930 Rs. 101
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/
6-1/2 per cent B'by Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107/4
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 82
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. Rss. 81/4
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 81-4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 109/
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/6
Forward Rates 3rd April Sett.
5 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 70/14/0 1945/55 Rs. 101/14/0
Tone of Market.—Weak.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March 18.

3 Months Discounts 5 3/8 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 5-1/2 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 7-1/2 per cent.
One month 6-1/2 per cent.
Three months 5-1/2 per cent.
Six months 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 8 per cent

Tone of Silver.—Quiet and steady. India bought. China sold. F ir amount of business has been done. Reaction towards rise possible.

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, March 18.
1st Sept. to 14th March

In full-pressed Bales. 16-3-29	This year	Last year.
Europe	962	502,803	376,589
Japan & China	13,483	929,789	558,914
Coast Ports	42	11,348	16,409
Up-country by Rail		68,691	50,299
Afloat in harbour fod Europe			
China and Japan		45,645	21,571
Total	14,487	1,553,276	1,023,682

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, March 18.

Linseed May	10 15 0
Linseed September	11 4 9
Wheat May	8 3 9
Wheat September	8 2 0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March 18.

	cwts.
Wheat	124,902
Linseed	11,754
Rape, Rai, & Mustardseeds	4,220
Gingellyseed	1,386
Poppyseed	4
Groundnuts	8,611
Castorseed	17,208
Rice	16,853
Cottonseed	10,225
Gram	3,587
Joowar	7,576
Maize	229
Bajee	1,226
Coal	1,442 tons.

FREE PHYSICAL TRAINING CLASS

Under the ouspices of the Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal, Amraoti, the physical training class for the year will be held, commencing from 7st May to 10th June 1929. The course will cover instrctions in Wresling, Malkhamb, Asanas, Bhala, Lejim, Lathi, Scouting, Kathi, Indian clubs, Dand, Military Training etc., and will be completed in three consecutive years. Besides this, lectures will be delivered on First Aid and Hygiene and culture of health by eminent physicians.

Admission to the class is open only to School teachers and workers in gymnastic institutions. In the past 1200 workers from almost all parts the country have taken advantage of this class. The system of work has been appreciated by competent authorities. Last year the Poona public has shown its approval of the scheme by inviting the institution to show an exhibition of its courses at Deccan Gymkhana. This year The A. I. Congress Exhibition and the A. I. Youth Congress have done a great honour to this institution by inviting its athelets to Calcutta in the Congress Week, wih a view to create a sympathetic atmosphere for the physical culture among the youths of the country.

Admission to the class has been limited to the maximum of 250. Preference will be given to those who are actively interested in physical development of the masses.

No fees are charged for the Training, Boarding and establishment charges will be rupees 22 only for the period. Those wishing to join should apply for circular No 2, to the Secretary Hanuman V. P. Mandal, Amraoti not later than 20th April 1929 to avoid disappointment.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Better Tone in Mill Shares

TATA STEELS IN DEMAND

Bombay, Mar. 18.

Cotton Mill Shares opened steady and improved on short covering and bull support. At the advance there was some profit-taking however, the tone was much better and operators are awaiting Fowcett Committee's report.

Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 876/4 and improved to Rs. 880/. A small relapse carried prices to Rs. 878/12 but again improved to Rs. 880/10 and finally closed at Rs. 878/12. but again improved to Rs. 880/10 and finally closed at Rs. 878/12. Fazal fluctuated between 735 and 741/4. Pearls opened at Rs. 455/- and after improving to Rs. 759/6 closed at Rs. 457/8. Century ruled steady between Rs. 382/8 and Rs. 385/-.

Tata Steel Shares Defd. [illegible] at Rs. 246/6 and advanced to Rs. 255/16. At this level there was some scattered business and finally closed at Rs. 255/- Ordinary Shares improved to Rs. 79/4. Tata Hydros ruled steady with some fluctuations and after opening at 1133/12 advanced to Rs. 1137/8. The close was marked at Rs. 1133/12.

Elphinstone Ordinary Shares were done at Rs. 7/- E. D. Sassoon Shares were sold at As. 10- Sassoon Cotton were done at Rs. 8/4. At Prantij Rails opened at Rs. 777/8 and closed at Rs. 775/- Indis Bank after opening at Rs. 100/12 improved to Rs. 101/- Imperial Bank Shares improved Rs. 2/8 and closed at Rs. 1380/- Union closed at Rs. 3/11 after opening at Rs. 3/11/6. Central Bank opened at Rs. 21/12 and closed at Rs. 21/10. Tata Power opened at Rs. 456/4 and closed at Rs. 452/8. Tata Steel second Pref. opened at Rs. 81/4 and advanced to Rs. 82/-. The market will remain closed on the following days. March 21st, 25th, 29th, 30th and April 1st Transactions for May Settlement will commence from Wednesday the 20th inst:—

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Mar. 18.

Bombay Dyeing 876, 80, 81, 79, 78.
Century 382, 85, 83, 86, 83; 85.
Colaba 126; 25.
Crescent 127, 28/2.
Fazul 736, 38, 39, 41, 38, 40.
Indore 390; 92; 91.
Madhowji 48, 47.
Nagpur 475, 76.
New Great 220, 18.
Pearl 455; 56; 60; 53; 58; 57.
Simplex 67; 68; 67 68.
Swadeshi 431, 28, 30.
Burma 790, 92, 91, 90.
Hydro 1133, 35, 37, 31, 33, 37.
Tram 148; 48-2.
Deff. 248; 49; 57-14; 54-6; 55.
Ord. 69-8; 12; 79; 69-12; 70; 70-4.
Bundi 20-12.
Indian 335 36; 36-14.
Katni Ord. 223; 25.
Alcock 395; 96; 97.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, March 18.

Ahmedabad Advance 100 10f 362 350
Apollo 50 nil 4/12
Assur Veerji (5) nil 2/8
Barsi (250) 20y 145
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 166/4
Bharat (500) 10y 70
Bombay Cotton (200) 20f 170
Bombay Dyeing (120) 20f 878/12
Bombay Industrial (20) 5
Bradbury (250) Nil 150
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 30
Century 100 20y 385
Central India 100f 476/4

Ceylon 100 nil 22-8.
Colaba Land Mill 100 100 xd 125
Crescent 100 9f 128/2
Currimbhoy 250 nil 150.
David 250 nil 225

Dawn 250 a 15y 525
E. D. Sassoon United Drd. nil 0/10/0
Ebrahim Pabaney 200 7/8 196/4
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 93-12.
Elphinstone 100 nil 6/8
Fazulbhoy 250 740

Finlay 100 10y 110.
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 200
Gokak 100 2/8 135
Gokak 1000 nil 135
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1670.
Indian Bleaching etc., 100 10f. 236/4
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75y 1230
Indore Malwa 100 13/12f 391/4
J mshed 250 nil 17/8

Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1600
Kastoorchand 50 nil 13/4
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2300

Khatau Makanjee 100 nil 77/8
Kohinoor 10/13/0/6 193/12
Lakshmi Cotton 250 15 1500
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 8/8
Madhowji Dharamsi 100 nil 47/8
Madras United 250 7/8i 445
Maneckjee Petit 1,000 20y 1050
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 73/12
Minerva 80 nil 77
Morarji Goculdas 1,000 nil 1125
Model Mills, Nagpur 250 nil 85
Mysore 50 5plus 2f xd. 165
New City of Bombay 100 nil 83/12
New Great Eastern 200 10y 218/12
Asmanshahi 75 2/4y 55
Pearl 210 19f 457/8
Phoenix 100 20y 355
Premier 10 nil 6
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 8/8
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 5/8y 63/8
Sholapur 1000 120f 5660
Simplex 250 nil 68/12
Sir Shapurji Brolacha 100 nil 8
Swadesh 100 10f 430
Swan Mills 25 nil 110
Tata Mills 25 nil 45
Vishnu Cotton 500 401 2250
Western India Spinning 1,000 60y 940

BANKS.

Bank of India 50/2 8f 109/12
Baroda 500 0/8 79/8
Central 250 08 21/10
Eastern 5 4sh 9/2
Imperial 500 40f xd. 1380
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 338/12
Union 5/11 3/11/0
P. & O. Bank £10 10f 129

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/8 4f 20/12
Central India Mining 8/10
Gwalior Cement 70 10y 100
Indian Cement 220 nil 336/4
New Indian Assurance 5 1y 22
Katni Cement Ord. 100 10 820
Punjab Cement 100 nil 12
Shahabad Cement 100 7y 161/4
Shivajirao 10/2 11/8 21/8
United Cement 100 6y 90
xd.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31/11/6f 780.
Amritsar Patti 100 3/10/0f 120
Central Portland 98
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 98
Gujarat 100 2/4/3f 83/8
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 90
Larkhana 100 1i 87
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 71.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98/8
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8i 85
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/3 95
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 90
Sind Light 100 5/7 135
Tapti Vallty 685
Upper Sind 100 nil 85

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKING.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6/8y 128/12
z. d.
Surat Electric 0 100 5/7y 137
Andhra Valley Ordy. 10,000 565
Bombay Tramway Ord. 59 2 81 148/2
Bombay Hydro Electric 1,000 10f 1137/8
Tata Power 0 7,000 nil 452/8
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4i 143/12
Poona Electricity 100 7y 140

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20y 1185
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 215
Manmad Manufacturing 250 20y 270
New Berar 500 70y 840
New Mofussil 400 30y 505.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 410
Volkart U. P. 500 30y 480

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10 nil 5.
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 48
Empire of Indi Life 100 30/52 1975
Jupiter General Insurance Ordy. 11 nil 10-12
New India Assurance 5 1y 22
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 100d 2075
Vulcan 10 0/8/0y 7
Industrial & Prudential 6 0/5/0y 11

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashodown 100 nil 297/8
Attock Oil 1 nil 38
BBelapur Co. 50 nil 16
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P.
Paid 200 40y 510.
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 250 12/8y 228/12
Bombay Uganda 80 nil 30
B. Burma T. Corporation 125 190
Dd. Contributory 50 12f 281/4
British Burma Petroleum 81 4/15 4/15
Burma Corp. 10 As. 6+1 11/8
Jost Engineering 50 54-12/8 187/8
Kamp 200 15 197-8.
Mackenzie Saw Mills 100 201/4
Port Canning, 1,000 45 622/8
Scindia Steam 11/14
Tata Construction 30 4y 53/12
Tata Iron (Ord.) 55 1y 70/4
Tata Iron (def.) 59 255

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50 1y 55/8
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.8.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 105
Bombay Telephone 50 1y 55.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T.) 86
Kohinoor Mills T 7 103.
Tata Hydro B. 8 110/4
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 103
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. £103.
Andhra Valley 7 1/2 p.c £103.
Andhra Valley B. 8 104
Apollo Mills B. 7.8 F. T. 100.

THE BOMBAY BABY WEEK

—:o:—

GOOD PROGRESS IN ORGANISATION

The Publicity Secretary of the National Baby and Health Week, Bombay, writes:—

Good progress has been made with the organisation of the Bombay Baby Week which opens on Tuesday, the 26th March at the Victoria Gardens, Byculla and it is now possible to give some particulars of the many stalls and exhibits. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay who will be accompanied by Lady Sykes will declare the exhibition open.

The maternity side has been divided into Ante-natal· Natal and Post Natal sections each dealing with one aspect of the problem. Dr. J. E. Sandilands and his assistants on behalf of the Bombay Municipality and the Bombay Sanitary Association are organising the section of the Exhibition illustrating Malaria· Tuberculosis, Milk, Vaccination, etc.

The Director of Haffkine Institute and his staff will illustrate Plague· Rabbies, Guineaworms and Snakes in a special group of stalls.

OTHER STALLS.

Lt.-Col. J. N. Duggan i sin charge of the Opthalmic Stall, Dr. T. P. Kapadia of Dental Stall, Dr. T. O. Shah of the section dealing with the diseases of ear, nose and throat. Dr. M. D. Joshi will have an Orthopaedic Stall, Dr. K. A. Nulkar on Minor Ailments of Children and Dr. C. S. Thackar will give practical demonstration on Infant Feeding and Invalid Diets. The educational aspect of the problem of children dealing with the training of the blind· deaf and mute will be dealt with by the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind and Prof. Date's Institute for Deaf and Mute.

NEW STALL.

A few new stalls are being added this year. The Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipality will put up a stall on Schools Hygiene and the Municipal Scouts will give demonstrations on First Aid to the injured. Dr. S. W. Patil will organise a stall on Temperance. The importance of vitamines will be shown at a special stall.

18 schools in Bombay are competing for a prize which is offered to the best essay on "Malaria" and "Home Hygiena."

The Committee has passed a resolution that no children under the age of 14 will be admitted to the Exhibition.

In addition to the amounts previously acknowledged Rs. 2,690 have been received.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay has issued a notice that the South-West Corner of Victoria Gardens near the big aviary will be closed for the public from Tuesday, 26th March to Monday 1st April, 1929 both days inclusive.

ALI BROTHERS & CONGRESS

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The anti-National statement issued over the signatures of the Ali Brothers and others provides a painful reading. It asks the Mussalmans not to participate in public function organised by the Congress but the fact that a large number of Muslims participated in the Swaraj processions all over India proves beyond doubt that the Mussalmans as a community have refused to become anti-Nationalists. In Delhi which is considered as the stronghold of the Ali Brothers, a very large number of Mussalmans joined the procession and the Ali Brothers must have seen that their move has failed to appeal to the Muslims and their influence is on the wane. To make the matters worse Moulana Mahomed Ali has tried to justify the Delhi statement by quoting the examples of some of the ex-Presidents of the Congress. But the great Maulana either deliberately or inadvertantly has omitted to mention among other things that neither Pandit Nehru nor Mahatma Gandhi walked out of the Congress but remained within the Congress and strived to convert the minority into a majority. Whereas the present attitude of the Ali Brothers threatens the very existence of the Congress. There is no denying the fact that the Nehru Report is not acceptable to good many Musalmans but it passes our understanding as to why the Ali Brothers have made such a great fuss over the differences of minor nature which could have been amicably settled. The Nehru Report, unless accepted by the Government, remains only a paper constitution and as such is it justiable on the part of the Ali Brothers to divide the country on that issue? Instead of issuing anti-National fatwas· the Ali Brothers must appeal to the country and get their grievances redressed. If the Ali Brothers will give up their present disastrous attitude and approach the country in a national spirit they will succeed in gaining their object. I thik Mahatma Gandhi should convene a conference of leaders of both the communities for solving the problem.

In the meanwhile let us hope that the Ali Brothers will join the Congress forces for strengthning the boycott movement.—Yours, etc,

Bombay, March 16.

R. D. BALIWALA.

THE SWADESHI DAY

—:o:—

OBSERVANCE IN CITY

In accordance with the instructions of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress "All India Swadeshi Day" was observed throughout the F (Parel) Ward in the City. A large number of Congress volunteers gathered early on Sunday morning at the premises of the Parel District Congress Committee to receive their instructions from the Office. The programme for the day was a simple one, namely, hawking khaddar. The volunteers led by their Captain and some leading members of the Committee paraded the streets preaching the message of khadi and exhorting people to join the Congress. They met with encouraging welcome wherever they went. Here was the proof that despite the lethargiayiude that public wrok had assumed for some time past, the heart of the people was sound and was responsive to the call of duty. The volunteers visited various chawls and three-storeyed buildings.

"DARU-KI-BAHISHKAR."

In the evening a public meeting was held in Chore Galli wheb speeches were delivred on the "drink evil and how to eradicate it". The large audience, which was mostly composed of labourers was very much impressed with the lectures and several of the audience expressed willingness to ffer themselves for picketing liquor shops under the lead of the Congress Committee. One of the speakers assured them that the time was fast approaching when they would have to resort to this sort of propaganda and in the meantime asked them to be prepared for any such contingency. The meeting terminated amidstic cries of "Daru-Ki-Bahishkar."

VOLNTEERS' MEETING.

A meeting of the volunteers of the F Ward District Congress Committee will be held on Wednesday at 8-15 p.m (S.T.) at the Committee's Offices, Kawarana Building, Poibavadi Parel.

F. WARD VOLUNTEERS MEET

—:o:—

A meeting of the volunteers of the F Ward (Parel) Congress Committee was held on Sunday morning at the offices of the Committee and it was decided to have a common uniform and badges for all However, in view of thte weak financial position of the Committee the volunteers will have to prepare their own uniform in the manner that might hereafter be decided upon. Messrs. C. K. Narayanswami and Mahadeshwar were elected as Captain and Vice-Captain respectively. It is proposed to divide the volunteers into to three or four groups, each group being under a graup leader, for the purposes of effectively carrying out the Congress programme in all parts of the ward simultaneously. It is also proposed to have regular drills for the volunteers. A daily programme of work is under consideration. Another meeting of the volunteers of the Congress Committee will be held on Wednesday at 8-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's Offices, Kawarana Building, Parel.

FUNDS COMMITTEE MEETING

—:o:—

Necessary preliminaries in connection the collection of funds by the Funds Committee of the F Ward (Parel) District Congress Committee are now complete, The members of the Committee met on Sunday at the offices of the Congress Commitee to consider the best means of approaching leading citizens. It was decided, after mature deliberations, to divide the committee in two groups and carry on the collection business briskly. For every pie that might be donoted a proper receipt will be given. And every attempt will be made to have a proper statement of account pasted on the Notice Board of the Committee at regular intervals. The committee expects every citizen of F Ward to do his duty by responding to the appeal of the Committee in a spirit of patriotism and generosity.

HINDU MAHASABHA

—:o:—

PREPARATIONS AT SURAT

Arrangements for the 12th session of the Hindu Maha Sabha, Surat, are in progress. A big pandal is being constructed near the railway station and it is estimated that it will accommodate about 10,000 persons. Pandit Devratna Sharma, the General Secretary of the Maha Sabha, has already arrived from Delhi and opened his office here. The All-India Working Committee of the Maha Sabha meets just before the beginning of the session on the 30th instant at 12 p.m. Bhai Paramanandji of Lahore has accepted invitation to attend. Rajratna Prof. Manikrao of Baroda has promised to come with his students and make a demonstration in lathi-play. Prof. Chhotalal Purani, a well-known physical culturist of Gujarat, is organising a volunteer corps. Along with the session of the Maha Sabha, the annual sessions of the Shuddhi Sabha and the All-India Achchutoddhar Conference are also going to be held. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has been requested to preside over the latter and Mr. Amritlal Thakkar of the Servants of India Society to be the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the same.

: Bombay : Chronicle

THE PEOPLE'S PAPER

BEST MEDIUM FOR ADVERTISEMENT

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local Rs. a.	Mofussil Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly Rs. 4 Rs. 5, Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY ONE and HALF ANNA.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

"There is no preparation which is as powerful to restore vitality as Sanatogen," —writes Dr. B. Beheim in the "Ceylon Independent."

Get Reserve Strength *with Sanatogen*

YOU may be fairly healthy—but do you have vitality to spare? Sanatogen will give you that. It adds strength to the strength you have and so enables you to keep healthy and energetic under trying conditions of climate and work.

"The basic double idea in Sanatogen: a concentrated food and at the same time a nerve tonic, is not only theoretically right, but has been proved by trustworthy clinical experimental observations to be sound in practice too," writes Prof. Dr. Rodari, of Zürich University.

Start taking Sanatogen to-day. You will soon feel fit and fresh all day and every day.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores

The 'Allenburys' Foods

The 'Allenburys' Foods are particularly suited to the feeding of infants in hot climates. They are free from harmful germs, and are readily prepared by the simple addition of boiling water, thus giving complete independence of doubtful milk supplies. Moreover, they are practically identical in composition with mother's milk, since they contain no excess of indigestible curd, and are thus superior to cow's milk or ordinary dried milk.

Fresh Stocks of the 'Allenburys' Foods are imported every week.

Milk Food No. 1 — Birth to 3 months

Milk Food No. 2 — 3 to 6 months

Malted Food No. 3 — 6 months and upwards

Specially packed in sealed glass bottles, of all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars.

FREE. Upon receipt of coupon below we shall have much pleasure in sending you, free of all charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."

ALLEN & HANBURYS LTD., LONDON

Special Representative for India:

A. H. P. JENNINGS, Block E, Clive Buildings, CALCUTTA.

Mrs.....

.....

will be pleased to receive, free of charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."

MURDER OF MR. DAVAR OF PEARL MILL

Two Accused Sentenced to be Hanged

8 ACCUSED HEAVILY PUNISHED: 14 ACQUITED

—:o:—

After a lengthy hearing the case was concluded on Monday night in which 24 workers of Pearl Mill were being tried at the High Court Sessions in connection with the murder of Mr. Davar, the Parsi weaving master, on 30 December last.

The first and second accused Papamiya Ali and Baba Maruti were found guilty of murder by the jury who were divided by 7 to 2. Mr. Justice Blackwell sentenced them to be hanged.

Eight were sentenced to varying terms for rioting and grievous hurt. The remaining 14 were acquitted.

The difficult and intricate nature of the case can be seen from the fact that the judges took 6 hours for summing up having began on Friday afternoon. The jury retired at about 5 to consider their verdict and returned at about 7-30.

In sentencing the first two accused to death, Mr. Justice Blackwell said they had committed a most cruel and brutal murder and his Lordship saw no ertenuating circumstances and His Lordship did not think he would be doing his duty if he senteneed them to any lesser penalty than capital sentence.

8 other accused who were convicted of rioting and grievous hurt were sentenced as follows:—Maruti Tatya (No. 3.) 8 years; Raghunath Waman (No. 4) 7 years; Keru Dhondiba (No. 5) 2 years; Genu Yadu (No. 6) 2 years Babu Maruti (No. 7) 2 years; Aanadrai Babu (No. 8); 7 years; Shaikh Hanif Shaik Husein (No. 11) 2 years; Babu Appa No. 20) 7 years. All the remaining were acquitted.

One Shivram Narayan had turned an approver and received the King's pardon.

COURT WARNS MR. SHAMDASANI

Petitioner to Move High Court

—:o:—

MUNICIPAL ELECTION CASE

Several times there were passages at arms between Mr. P. D. Shamdasani and Mr. A. A. Chitre, the Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, on Monday, while hearing the suit brought by Mr. Shamdasani to set aside the last Municipal Election. The Court had to warn Mr. Shamdasani a number of times to "please keep quiet" and "to go on with the next question" and "not to interrupt the court", etc. Mr. L. R. Tairsee wha re-examined by the petitioner had once to complain "I am in the witness box for one hour and twenty minutes and not a single question has been put to me" the Chief Judge had to tell Mr. Shamdasani once when the matter reached its climax "I have to maintain atmosphere of decency in this Court". The petitioner at the outset submitted that he had already drawn the attention of the Court on March 15 to the fact that his appeal was not before the Small Causes Court but before the Election Court and it was one on record. The petitioner then quoted the following observation of His Honour that day in reply to his prayer: "There is no provision here for a short-hand writer. Further what you said is the practice in the English Courts and we are here in India, you might move the Government if you like in this matter and get us a short-hand writer and we will give you lengthy notes." In the result, continued the petitioner, the judge took down such notes of evidence as he liked. The notes having not been taken at length according to the practice of the Courts of Record throughout the British Empire, it would be prejudicial to his case. He had therefore, reason to apprehend miscarriage of justice on the finding of fact with respect to which evidence was being taken.

The petitioner then referred to the Bill of Rights, 1688 wherein the "Rights and Liberties" of the subjects were specified. As the Judge was a "persona designata" to preside over the Election Court constituted by the City of Bombay Municipal Act, the Election Court was undoubtedly a Court of Record. As His Majesty's loyal subject the petitioner claimed his birthright to be governed accordingly.

The Judge thereupon passed an order saying that he would take only such notes of evidence as was required by law.

PETITIONER TO MOVE HIGH COURT.

The petitioner next submitted that he would move the High Court for a writ of mandamus directing his Honour to take full notes of evidence. The Judge replied that the petitioner could do so if he liked; but in the meantime the petition would continue to be heard.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee was then further examined.

GANGMEN'S STRIKE CONTINUES

—:o:—

Unions' attempt at Presenting united Front

The Hon. General Secretary of the B. B. and C. I. Rly. Employees' Union writes.

The gangmen of the B. B. and C. I. Railway who have been on strike since Wednesday last, held two mass meetings, one at Dahenu on Sunday evening and the other at Andheri on Monday morning. The leaders explained to them that the authorities had not yet shown any willingness to open negotiations with the Union, and that the men had a very grim struggle before them. The strikers unanimously declared their resolve to hold out till their demands were granted.

The mischious deport of the "Evening News of India" that the strike is fizzling out is absolutely false. Not a single striker has yet gone back or shown any inclination to go back to works. On the other hand it is reported that about 50 of the labourers imported from upcountry refused to work as black-legs and have returned to their native places. It is expected that their example will be followed by many more.

BAIT TO BLACK LEGS.

Realizing this position the authorities are said to be offering one month's pay in advance to the black-legs in order to retain their services. The Publicity Office of the company is also circulating propaganda, about the 'concessions' and the benefits' that the employees get from the company. The very first important benefit according to one of the leaflets issued by the Railway authorities is that the men receive their salaries every month. One does not know if the kind gentlemen who are in charge of the work of strikke-breaking are denied this great 'benefit' and have to do honorary service. Their frantic efforts, however, have as yet made no impression.

In the meanwhile the Union officials are not letting the grass grow under their feet. Attempts are being made, with every prospect of success to present a united front, and concerted measures are being planned to this end by the two big Unions of the employees of the Railway, namely, the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employee's union, the activities of which are at present confined to the Southern section of the Railway and which is ending the present strike, and the B. B. and C. I. Rly. Companies' Association which is led by Sardar Vallabhai Patel and which has its headquarters at Ahmedabad.

The Railway service is not normal as is sought to be made out, but many of the local trains are run with reduced speed.

PERSIAN AS IT IS TAUGHT

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the articles on "Persian at the School Leaving Examination" which appeared in your paper of the 12th and 14th instant, I would like to show the inadequacy of holding that the grammar of the Persian language should be of more importance in the University of Bombay examination papers, and the utter absurdity of stating that questions should not be put, and answered in colloquial Persian.

Persian, indeed, is a language of the most delicate sweetness, especially is it so in the modern times of revived Persian. There is, perhaps, no language, which better suits the tongue, or more charms the ear. It must be remembered that I speak of Persian at its best. Alas! there are few—few, to-day—who can stand forth and say, that the Persian they speak is Persian in its purest form. What then is taught in Indian schools and colleges? It must be said, with regret, that the so-called Persian taught, in such institutions, is woefully the most rotten interpretation of the real language. When we see by articles in papers, that instructors are venturesome enough to state that the colloquial portion of the language ought to be disregarded, we can plainly see, what ideas in teaching these instructors possess, and the information gathered by the pupils, whose fortune or misfortune it might be, to come under such teachers. Of a truth, such students would be totally incapable of answering any paper—and no wonder. Not to say, that the language is not taught long enough for the colloquial to be grasped. If, after a course of 4 years, a language like Persian cannot be picked up, even to the extent of the standard of present-day examination papers in Persian, of the University, it is a great shame.

As to wanting 35 marks to be reserved for the grammar of Persian at the University test, I would like to ask whether that would not be the most cruel blow to the study of the literature of the language. A student can scrape through the test, provided he has fully answered the grammar portion, without touching a word of the literature. Where then would lie the sweetness and the charm of the Italian of the East? Is that the kind of Persian teachers wish to impart to their pupils?

As to the "farce"—a "dramatic farce" in the bargain! enacted by the demonstrator in the Persian Class of the Teachers' Conference during the last sessions as witnessed by the worthy writer of the article of the 14th instant, where the Prof. M. A. Mazindi gave the most lively and correct demonstration of the teaching of a language that was living, and as such, needed to be taught in a much more lively manner than is customary. I am confident, that, if his methods of teaching were followed, the colloquial would be the most welcome part of any examination paper in Persian. He has pointed out the incorrectness, in a number of places, in the text-books on grammar so widely utilized. Wise heads of schools have employed him for the teaching of better Persian among their pupils, and within four months of his coming, there has been a world of difference as regards Persian, in each of these institutions.

The Indianised pronunciation is first to be combated. The broad Indian pronunciation is smuggled into the language, the lazy slurring over of syllables is employed in it, thus utterly changing the language, and rendering it, totally unintelligible to a native of Persia. The scripture of the language is also most grievously corrupted, and the language is written, as if composed of some dots and dashes—more like some code, than an elegant, smooth hand-writing.

We see, at the present-day, that a good many of Hindus take up Persian as their second-language. They are welcome, no doubt, to take it up, but, it must be admitted, that it is not, so to speak in their line, to cope with the delicate pronunciation of this language. Most of them, therefore, in higher study, tend to have a dislike for speaking the tongue, and hence, bit by bit, they begin to dislike the colloquial as well, and when these people become instructors themselves, then comes the rub. They teach their pupils to cram up the grammar portions, and disregard the colloquial, with the ultimate result that they raise their voices and ask the University to show favour towards the crammed grammar, and to pay less attention to the healthy colloquial.—Yours, etc.,

K. D. TALEYARKHAN.

Bombay, March 16.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

	London Mar. 18.
Silver Ready	26 0 0
Higher	0 2 0
Silver Forward	26 0 0
Higher	0 2 0

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay Mar. 18.
1st Settlement	58 15 0
2nd Settlement	59 1 0
Vaisakh	59 3 0

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Election of Fellows to the University of Bombay by City Municipalities and District Local Boards.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament: Bombay Gymkhana vs. G.I.P. Railway Mechanics Institute. Bombay Gymkhana Ground, 5-30 p.m.

Laying of foundation-stone of the Extension of Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital by the Governor, Lamington Road North Jeetha Street 5-30 p.m. Lady Sykes will be present.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament: "Times of India" vs. St. Xavier's College. Bombay Gymkhana Ground, 5-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 20.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament: Bombay University vs. Customs, Bombay Gymkhana Ground, 5-30 p.m.

Variety Concert in aid of the Happy Home for the Blind, Sir C. J. Hall, Mayo Road, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 22.

The Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society, Annual General Meeting, Committee Room, Secretariat, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.). Lady Sykes presiding.

SATURDAY, March 30.

12th Session All-India Hindu Maha Sabha at Surat; Mr. Ramanand Chatterje to preside.

SUNDAY, March 31.

12th Session All-India Hindu Maha Sabha at Surat; Mr. Ramanand Chatterjee to preside.

MONDAY April 1.

12th Session of All-India Hindu Maha-Sabha at Surat, Mr. Ramanand Chaterjee presiding.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with Mails from London of 14th instant left Marseilles at 9 a.m. on the 16th instant.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES

Professor N. K. Sidhanta, head of the Department of English, University of Lucknow, will deliver his second University Extension Lecture on "the Contemporary English Novel" in the Lecture Hall of the University School of Economics and Sociology, University South Block, to-day, (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. The lecture is open to the public.

BAI YANMUNABAI L NAIR CHARITABLE HOSPITAL

Past students of the National Medical College are invited to attend the ceremony of the Foundation-stone of the Extension to the Bai Yanmunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to-day (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) Guests are requested to be in their seats by 5-15 p.m. (S. T.)

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails from Australia Via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Wednesday the 20 instant.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per S.S. "Sumatra Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 12th instant.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranchi" with the Mails from London of 17th instant arrived at Aden at 9 a.m. on the 17 instant and left there at 3 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 22nd instant.

The homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mooltan" with the Mails from Bombay of 2nd instant arrived at Marseilles at 6 a.m. on the 15th instant Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the mails from Bombay of the 9th instant arrived at Port Said at 8 p.m. on the 17th instant and left there at 2-30 a.m. the following day.

ITALIAN MARIONETTE'S

Sanoterino's Italian Marionettes, a Clever show which will end its season at the Royal Opera House after Tuesday's performance, continue to draw good house owing to the variety of interest the programme offers. There is excellent synchronisation in the musical part of the programme between the voices behind the stage and the figures dancing on it. The singing is good and this fact renders the charming item. "The Professor at the piano" one of the most popular in the programme. The Marionettes well deserved the success themselves had during their brief season in Bombay.

Under the Clock

BY TWINKLER

TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1929.

Dyarchy has been discovered now, even by some of our politicians who are called "sane and level-headed" by leader writers in the Anglo-Indian Press, to be such a rickety coach to drive that it has stopped working in C. P. and Bengal. There is no immediate hope for officialdom of making the coach run there. Now comes the turn of the United Provinces.

* * * *

The U. P. Legislature was to discuss on Monday a token cut for reducing the Ministers' salaries. The "cut" is being interpreted as a no-confidence motion and if the present official favourites dumped into ministerial chairs are given the certificate of a censure, the question is, who will replace them.

* * * *

Listen to the lament of the Lucknow correspondent of an Anglo-Indian journal on this matter. He says:—

"Aspirants for the portfolios are so many and so divided that there is hardly anyone in their rank to command an adequate number of votes. Some of them have had experience of the perils of holding a portfolio".

* * * *

It is a case, I presume, of once bitten, twice shy. Nobody is ready to take up the thankless, "perilous" task.

* * * *

Will Dyarchy be buried in the United Province also just as it has been in the C. P. and Bengal? It is up to the combined forces of Swarajists and Independents. in the U. P. Legislature to see that it is.

* * * *

The interesting exchange of views in the form of supplementary non-official questions and halting official answers continues in the Assembly between Mr. Ramnarayan Singh and Mr. Crerar on the subject of Mr. Coatman's views on Indian politics, duly certified by the Government of India and the India Office as presenting a faithful picture of the moral and material progress of India.

* * * *

As interpreters and commentators the Government of India have made a decided although very debatable progress. Mr. Crerar vouchsafed the information that before 1919 the complaint was that the annual summaries were "dry and unreadable stuff". It was Dr. Rushbrook-Williams, evidently, who decided to put some "pep and ginger" into these reviews. Mr. Coatman follows his predecessor.

* * * *

His way of making his performance lively and readable is to assert that excepting Mr. Jinnah no Mahomedan politician of standing denounced the Simon Commission.

* * * *

You see when you want to write about the moral and material progress of India under British rule, you must exercise a lot of imagination. You must see things which do not exist.

* * * *

I sympathise with Mr. Coatman. He has to use freely his imagination and be lively and readable—according to official order.

* * * *

Visitor:—"How do you know that's my hat, my boy?"

Cloak Room Boy:—"I don't know, sir. I only know it's the one you gave me".

Latest Cotton News

New York Futures 27 Points Down

NEW YORK

—:o:—

New York March 18.

In sympathy with easier Liverpool advices and favourable weather reports the New York market opened at a decline of 16 points. A further decline of 6 points was evidenced under liquidation; but a small revovery followed and at 11 o'clock prices were quoted 19 points down.

The market closed eventually at 20.78, that is 27 points down

LIVERPOOL

—:o:—

Liverpool March 18.

The easy advices received from America in Liverpool close last Saturday came as rather a surprise and consequently encourage drastic liquidation and sane short selling the ecot of which was accentuated by the execution of stop loss order. At the same time the weather reports were favourable and mixing of call sale by trade were withheld. The prices opened at a decline of 11 to 12 points and were quoted 15 points under Saturday's close by noon. During the afternoon selling pressure continued and the market closed with a net decline of quarter of a penny.

Middling American Spot prices decline 13 points to 11.01 and Egyptian ready cotton prices dropped 30 points to 19.15.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	New York, Mar. 18.
Previous Closing Rate	21.05
To-day's Opening Rate	20.90
Difference	—.15
To-day's Closing Rate	20.78
Difference	—.27

Broach Expectation Rs. 363 0 0

LIVERPOOL.

	Liverpool, March 18.
Previous Closing Rate	10.97
To-day's Opening Rate	10.85
Difference	—.12
To-day's Closing Rate	10.72
Difference	—.25

Make : : : Your Money : Work for You.

YOU can secure a neat safe, holding both coins and notes by becoming a SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITOR with us. We retain the key and as often as you bring it to us, the safe is opened and the contents deposited in your name.

The man on a small salary, who can save but a small amount each month, will find this an admirable plan.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP
Run 20th March, 1929
Distance One Mile

THE GRAND NATIONAL
Run 22nd March, 1929
Distance 4 miles 856 yards

Starting prices executed on the above and on All Principal English Races.

Totalizator Commissions Accepted on all Indian Races.

Send for weekly free list and English Football Coupons

J. B. Beattie & Co.
Turf Commission Agents,
Chandernagore Nr. :: CALCUTTA.
Telegrams: HANDICAP.

TO SECURE
Health & Strength
Use ZANDU'S
Makardhwaj
a Remedy that in Preventing Intestinal Fermentation Developing Digestive Powers and Promoting Health and Strength is
Unrivalled in Ayurved
IN
General Debility
Nervous Debility
Never fail to use it in either of the two forms:
SUVARNA GHATIT
Makardhwaj
Makardhwaj—Bhaishajya Ratnavali Va.
(Purna Chandrodaya)
RUPEES TEN PER TOLA
SUVARNA MISHRIT
Makardhwaj Guti
Swalpa Chandrodaya Makardhwaj (Bhaishajya Ratnavali Dhya.)
(Purna Chandrodaya, Gold and Chandrodaya Anupan)
RUPEES EIGHT PER TOLA
Have it from To-day
Ask for Makardhwaj Leaflet
ZANDU
Pharmaceutical Works, Ld.
Sayani Road, BOMBAY, 14
Selling Depot:
Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi,
Kalbadevi :: :: BOMBAY, 2.

USE
BASEL MISSION ROOFING TILES
Raval & Co.
13, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Bombay Chronicle

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local. Rs.	a.	Mofussil Rs.	a.
Yearly ..	20	0	25	0
Half-Yearly	10	0	12	8
Quarterly	5	0	6	4
Monthly ..	1	14	2	4

SINGLE COPY
ONE ANNA
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly ..	Rs. 4	Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.
SINGLE COPY,
ONE & HALF ANNA
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

Godrej Bar Soap
Guaranteed free from Animal Fat and anything injurious.
Godrej Oil & Soap Co
TELE 40687 BYCULLA BOMBAY
Ask for PURE Refined & Filtered Godrej Teel Oil

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS
6, Shukhadwalla Building,
RAVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road. Fort, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22,560.

The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1929.

DESIGNS ON PROHIBITION.

The Report of the Excise Department for the year 1927—28 is partly a report proper and partly a propagandist pamphlet against the policy of progressive prohibition to which Government are pledged and which the Excise Department is supposed to enforce. The anomaly is explained by the fact that the report is written by Mr. J. P. Brander, Commissioner of Excise, whose views on liquor and prohibition are by now sufficiently notorious and who is the least fit person for the responsible position he is allowed to hold. He openly flouts the policy of prohibition in the report and twists and tortures facts so as to make out a case against it. One can only hope that the figures compiled by him are reliable. The figures by themselves show that the policy of rationing has been successful during the year under report. In the Presidency excluding Sind the total consumption of country spirit continued to decrease and was 26 000 gallons less than in the preceding year, though in Sind it increased by 4,000 gallons. It should also be noted that in spite of the further reduction in the ration for the year by five per cent. the consumption nowhere touched the fixed ration but fell below it by 450·000 gallons. These figures warrant the conclusion that further restriction of the rations will hardly be a severe hardship to the liquor addicts so as to induce them to resort to illicit liquor.

But, curiously enough, the Excise Commissioner draws quite a contrary inference. He assumes that the decreasing figures of consumption are due mainly to increasing illicit distillation and comes to his pet conclusion that further rationing should be stopped and that more licit liquor should be provided to the people. He has no authoritative figures about illicit liquor, but makes much of the increase of liquor offences from 4500 to 5100. Not many will be unduly alarmed at the increase. If the Commissioner is earnest enough and loyal to the policy of Government, he ought to be able to cope with the problem of illicit liquor especially if he secures the aid of Revenue officials and private agencies. But the present Cofmissioner seems determined to make capital of the liquor offences. Without any facts to support his contention, he sweepingly asserts that "if we multiply the above figures (about the increase of liquor offences) by fifty, a more accurate idea of the enormous amount of illicit distillation and importation will be obtained." He takes more liberty with facts when he says: "The vast majority of the population are entirely indifferent or actively hostile to the Excise Department's efforts to reduce licit and prevent illicit consumption. Everything goes to show that the masses are determined to have as much liquor as formerly, legislative and executive restriction cannot change their hearts and habits, they now obtain and will always obtain ample supplies of illicit liquor." In short, he makes desperate effort to twist facts and figures to suit his final recommendation that "rationing should be abandoned." We would add that if rationing is to remain Mr Brander must go.

In their resolution on the report, Government seem disposed to suspend if not to go back upon the policy of rationing. They say: "The progress towards the ideal of total prohibition must depend so far as the financial aspect is concerned, on the extent to which revenue can be secured from other sources." Now, the sooner the Government and the public reconcile themselves to the loss of the whole of the tainted liquor revenue the better for both. It was to help Government to adjust their budget requirements conveniently that the compromise of progressive prohibition in twenty years was accepted by the Legislative Council. And it is not fair to boggle at the financial difficulty every now and then. Whether Government respect their pledge or not, it is up to the public to start an intensive prohibition campaign. Mr. Ghosal, the predecessor of Mr. Brander, practically threw out a challenge to the public when he said that "prohibition must come from within and not without." Mr. Brander repeats the challenge in his remark that "there is hardly any genuine temperance movement anywhere." It is up to the public to take up the challenge. The people's campaign should be specially directed against foreign liquor, which, being outside the control of provincial Government, is a growing menace to prohibition.

SALUTARY SAFEGUARDS.

—:o:—

The Nationalist members of the Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly deserve to be congratulated on having carried their point in the deliberations of that body that in regard to granting concessions to concerns started for the promotion of Civil Aviation in India, the Government must see to it that Indian interests do not go to the wall. India has had a bitter experience in the case of railways and shipping of the creation of foreign monopolies. Sir George Schuster, the Finance Member, correctly interpreted Indian wishes at a meeting of the Standing Finance Committee when he said that what India desired in regard to the development of civil aviation was that no irrevocable monopoly should be established in favour of a particular company and that adequate opportunities must be provided for the training of Indians by concerns which enjoy concessions from the State. At a subsequent meeting of the Committee, on the strong representation of the Nationalist members, it was agreed that not less than three-fifths of the directors of the proposed company should be Indians and that 75 per cent. of the voting rights in the company should be owned by Government. These are salutary safeguards, although they do not expressly affirm the healthy principle that the majority of the company's funds should be in rupee capital. How Britain herself is keen in promoting "Swadeshi" enterprise is indicated in the stipulation recently insisted upon at a meeting of the General Electric Company, London, that the increase of capital newly sanctioned by this big undertaking was to be in shares "not transferable to foreigners". This is precisely the spirit in which India demands her own industrial advance to proceed, the spirit which animates Mr. Haji's modest measure to secure coastal trading for Indian-owned shipping.

A SEA OF DIFFICULTIES

Herr Mueller's Cabinet finds itself in a sea of difficulties owing to the unwillingness of the German Right and the extreme Left in the Reichstag to consent to the new taxation the Cabinet is obliged to propose to meet a deficit of 380 million marks. The German Chancellor's appeal to the deputies to abandon the party spirit and pass the budget is likely to fall on deaf ears, unless, as the debate in the Reichstag on the budget proposals proceeds and no constructive suggestions to find a way out of the financial impasse is forthcoming from the Opposition, the rank and file in he Opposition decides to accept the new taxation. According to the "Frankfurter Zeitung" the attempts of the Opposition leaders to force the Mueller Cabinet out of office have so far failed ignominiously, nor have they been able to agree among themselves who should shoulder the responsibility of forming the "Bigger Coalition" Government which Herr Mueller is quite willing to lead. Meanwhile he can say to the Opposition "J'y suis, j'y reste". Being in office he and his colleagues have the advantage of impressing upon the German industrialist who does not want at present a change of Government and the German proletariat to whom the recent "social welfare" legislation of the Mueller Government makes a strong appeal, that it is better for them to get on with the existing regime than with the Nationalists or the extreme Socialists, none of whom can command as an individual group the confidence of the Reichstag.

SHELVED.

—:o:—

A Free Press message from Delhi states that as a result of the conference of party leaders in the Central Legislature with the Emigration Committee in regard to the recommendations of the Hilton Young Report there will be no discussion in either House about the Report during the present session. If this is true, Mr. K. C. Roy and others who, it is understood, had been promised a day by the Government for the discussion of the position of Indians in East Africa under the proposed administrative changes there, have good reason to protest against the shelving of an open debate. Whatever exchange of views may have taken place between the party leaders and the Emigration Committee and however satisfactory, according to some participants in that conference, the result may have been, that is no reason for denying the Central Legislature an opportunity discussing this grave and important issue.

EXCAVATIONS IN CENTRAL ASIA

A RICH FIND

(BY V. N. TROITZKY).
MOSCOW.

(Special for "Th eChronicle.")

The archeological expedition of the Museum of Oriental Culture, Moscow, which carried on work in the fall of 1928 under the direction of Prof. B. P. Denike has discovered rich finds in the basin of the Amu Daria at the boundary of Afghanistan. The expedition has just returned to Moscow.

It has surveyed the ruins of the ancient city Termeza, destroyed by Tchingis Khan. The ruins of the old mausoleums of high walls and fortifications are scattered over many square kilometres in the barren and dead area. In this location three ancient cities have stood, one of the pre-Moslem epoch when Buddhism was dominant there and two of the Moslem epoch.

The excavations brought to light a large building decorated with very fine carving upon an alabaster stucco and ornament of great artistic significances. This building belongs to the twelfth century of the Christian era. On the mountain sides of Karateppe (meaning Black Hill) were discovered caves of a pre-Moslem epoch. On the road to Shirabad was discovered the tower of Kacktar Khana (Pigeon House), which, according to tradition, served in antiquity as a war pigeon post.

The discovered carvings show the relation of the art culture of Central Asia with that of the valley of the Tigris and Euphrates, which is fully corroborated by the economic relations which existed between the area along the Amu Daria and near Asia. This was known to the medieval geographers and travellers. This relation existed throughout the middle ages, i.e., from the 8th to the 16th century.

A BUDDHIST TEMPLE.

Besides traces of pottery factories were found, consisting of seramies, bits of burned and unburned clay and special triangles for the heating of vessels. Here were also discovered fragments of architectural art showing that there was in all probability in the first centuries of the Christian era a large Buddhist temple. Remnants of Buddhist statues and ornaments show that here was a city with rich Buddhist temples which existed in the 7th century of our era described by a Chinese traveller Suan-Zan who observed there up to 100 images of Buddha, temples and other buildings.

In one of the ancient buildings, designated by the expedition as number I, were found some very exquisite carvings of high artistic value on the walls and ceilings of this building showing that it served as an out of town palace of some Khan of a Turk dynasty.

Among other finds should be noted the upper part of a statue of artistic work in terracotta of a Hellenic type, belonging apparently to the monuments of the Greeco-Bactrine art which was flourishing along the banks of Amu-Daria in the second century before the Christian era. Besides there were many copper coins of the Indo-Scythian and Muslim epochs and finally fragments of clay representing mounted horses, probably of the pre-Muslim epochs.

ANCIENT SYSTEM OF IRRIGATION.

The topographical work of the expedition discovered the remnants of ancient aryes (canals). These may serve as a material for the study of the ancient system of irrigation of that era, so vitally related to the present problem of irrigation upon which so much depends for the economic life of present-day Usbekistan.

The expedition of the Museum of Oriental Culture invited to participate in its work local scholars also chiefly the representatives of the Uzbekistan Committee for the protection of monuments of antiquity in memory of Col Viatkin. The latter by digging ditches discovered along the old fortress on the banks of Amu Daria traces of the so-called Samanaid epoch relating to the twefth century of the Christian era. Fragments of clay and glass articles for household use were found there.

The significance of this expedition is enormous. It gives an idea of the material culture and art of the former inhabitants of this heretofore forgotten corner of the enormous territory of Soviet Central Asia. Formerly it served as the highway of merchandise coming from Asia and China into Western Asia and Europe.

Further excavations which will be resumed shortly in Central Asia will give science an idea of the origin and development of these complex and exceedingly interesting oases of culture of the pre-Muslim and the Muslim epochs.

The staff of the Expedition of the Museum of Oriental Culture of Central Asia consisted of 8 collaborators from the Museum; of these two were students of the Ethnological faculty of the Moscow University. The work of the Expedition lasted one month and a half.

OPIUM AND THE AMERICAN PLAN

HOW SIR JOHN CAMPBELL "REPRESENTS" INDIA

(By RAMLAL B. BAJPAI, Secretary, American Branch Indian National Congress.)

The Opium Committee of the League of Nation has rejected the "American Plan" for controlling the opium and narcotics evil. The American plan proposed that each country should state its narcotic needs in advance and announce publicly as to where the drugs were to be manufactured and purchased.

The Committee decided by a vote of seven to four that the plan was impossible of application. China, Italy, France and Germany made up the minority. Sir John Campbell, a Scotchman, who represented India on the Committee, charged that the whole thing was a piece of skilfully organized propaganda.

Congressman Stephen G. Porter, Chairman of the finance committee who headed the American delegation to the Geneva Opium Conference in 1924, said he was making an investigation of opium manufacturing by certain foreign countries and added that one or more of these governments will hear from Congress in no uncertain terms when the enquiry is finished.

Congressman Porter in his statement to the press said that Sir John Campbell had devoted his life to the opium eating traffic in India from which large revenues are derived. This Scotchman was repudiated by the people of India, a year ago and was knighted by the British Government for defeating the original American plan.

An editorial of the "Evening Post" dated February 4, says that in 1924 the plan of limitation of the manufacture of narcotics proposed by the American delegation at Geneva Opium Conference was rejected. Now a very similar plan also proposed by the United States but submitted to the League's Opium Advisory Committee through the Netherlands Government has been turned down being defeated by a vote of 7 to 4. It was supported by China, Italy France and Germany, but found a bitter leader for the opposition in the delegate from India.

INDIA BLAMED.

It is within the rights of the League Committee to reject the American plan as often as it wishes, but in return the United States and all interested countries have the right to demand that it submit truly effective plan of its own. If manufacturing narcotics or preparing them for the consumer is the root of the drug evil, it should be restricted and regulated. The traffic in opium can be suppressed only by getting at the sources of supply. The Chief source of supply is India and the "Evening Post" places the blame upon India before the American-plan because the Indian delegate Sir John Campbell opposed this plan.

Mr. Srinivas R. Wagel, in his letter dated January 19th, appeared in "Evening Post" writes:—

"Referring to your editorial "Gandhi Reappears" of the 18th it is a sad commentary on world affairs that reputable newspaper like the "Evening Post" of the freedom and justice loving United States should always take the view-point of the British imperialist press on Indian

(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of the Day.

Coming Into Her Own.

Sun-Yat Sen's dream of a China, one and indivisable, may be said to have come true in the imposing spectacle at Nanking on Friday when the third session of the Kuomintang was opened amidst great rejoicing and enthusiasm. Out of a total of 356 delegates elected to represent the whole of China, so many as 211 were able to attend, a fact which speaks volumes for the safety of the routes of communication even in the outlying and brigand-infested portions of the Chinese Republic. It is also an indication that the various civil administrations are willing to continue the arduous work of stabilising democratic Government in China under the hegemony of Nanking. Hubanmin, the Acting Chairman of the Congress, warned the delegates that China had been unified in many ways, but that there remained still much to do for them to complete the unity. This was a salutary warning and shows that the leaders of Chinese nationalism are well aware of the gigantic nature of their task.

People's Talk.

In introducing the Navy Estimates in the Commons Mr. Bridgeman made a long statement about British policy with respect to disarmament which is sure to evoke spirited criticism in America and render Britain intentions still more suspect. He defended the Anglo-French Pact, complained, under the thin veneer of polite phraseology, that Britain was not fairly treated at the Coolidge Conference at Geneva in 1927 and declared that "as far as naval disarmament was concerned, Britain had done far more than any other country in the world." He then proceeded to make a remark which is certain to be resented in America. "Some people talk", he said, "as if the first act of disarmament was the Washington Conference of 1921." Mr. Bridgeman reiterated the threat that Britain claimed the right to protect her insular position and imperial responsibilities "such as every other country would claim for itself." So the situation is that a country may sign the Kellogg Pact, but must be ready to go to war.

Tories All.

After-dinner speeches are often of the nice conventional type, easily made and as easily forgotten. Sometimes, however, a communicative man finds himself off his guard and says things which may not be so easily forgotten. Thus Mr. Hartshorn of the Royal Commission speaking at a dinner given by his co-worker, Dr. Gour, said that, when repeatedly requested to work on the Commission, he took counsel with his party, "and our party thought that there is Sir John Simon, Tory, Liberal and four Tories and that there should be somebody to watch them and to see that the Indian would get a fair and square deal." But he did not reckon with the five other Tories, who seem to have a wonderful assimilating influence on a certain class of persons. Thus it is that there are now four Tories, one Tory Liberal and two Tory Labourites. They all think alike and agree beautifully. Mr. Hartshorn demands equality for the Indian Committees, and the Tories readily agree and, according to him, would even go further. The seven Tories think that they would agree on the report. That is not unlikely and the unanimous report may also be a "fair deal" according to the Tory Labourite standard. Are not the Tories, who talk less of self-determination, equally patronising?

Ambulance Work In Bombay.

Inspecting the Bombay Corps of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, No. 3 District, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay paid a fitting tribute to the work done by the various Divisions included in this District during the last many years. One of the oldest and best of these Divisions is the Parsi Ambulance Division. Founded in 1904, it is now passing through its Jubilee year, which is also the Jubilee year of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade Overseas in India. Though this and other divisions in the District have communal labels, it must be noted that they all attend to the sick and injured without distinctions of caste or creed. It should, therefore, be easier to reorganise the various units of the District in the future on an absolutely cosmopolitan basis. Speaking of the ambulance workers Sir Frederick Sykes felicitously described them as belonging to the class who, in the language of the poet, "do good by stealth and blush to find it fame." Their work deserves to be generously supported by the public. As Sir Frederick remarked, "it is not only a service to humanity but an example of that co-operation and unity of effort which we should all do our best to encourage and support." Disinterested service cannot fail to evoke co operation and support.

Heart of Government Unchanged.

IMMOVABLE TREASURY BENCHES

"Finger of Time writing doom of British Connection"

"WHOLE MACHINERY OF REFORMS HAS BROKEN DOWN."

Debate on Finance Bill

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, March 18.

In the Assembly the Finance Member moving the consideration of the Finance Bill announced the restoration by the Governor-General of the Executive Council and Army Department grants (the latter with the exception of two cuts of Rs. 100 each).

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar led the constitutional debate for the rejection of the Finance Bill.

MR. SRINIVASA IYENGAR'S SPEECH

—:o:—

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar said it had been the custom of the Congress Party to move the rejection of the Finance Bill just as it was the custom of the Government to restore the grants cut by the House. It did not require great imagination to picture to themselves where this state of things would lead to. The Government's policy had been ostrich-like, but thereby Government were not going to retard the irresistible march of events. They were bound to oppose the Finance Bill, firstly because the Assembly did not possess the power of the purse, as hardly one-fourth of the expenditure was votable. Substantial cuts made by the House were summarily restored by the Government, and even where Government accepted token cuts the policy which determined that censure was not adopted. This latter was a violation of the principle that when cuts were not restored the adoption of the policy was binding on the Government. The speaker maintained that there was a constitutional deadlock created by regular combat on the floor of the Assembly between the Government benches and popular parties, and it was not covered by the Government's normal practice of exercising the power of restoration, a power which was not to be used in such a summary and light hearted fashion. Thus the deadlock continued.

HEART OF GOVT. UNCHANGED.

His second argument urging the rejection of the Finance Bill was that instead of Government honestly following the preamble of the Act in guaranteeing increasing self-Government they were using reserve powers under the Act for making even such powers as granted by the Act nugatory. "We have found moderate statesmanship, reasoned speeches, sober vision, well-thought out statistical details and elaborate conversations, have all failed to change the heart of the Government or make it do anything in the direction of Swaraj. More extreme politics of the Assembly has also failed whatever extreme action may do outside this House; but though all our efforts have failed we are bound, time and again, so long as our demands are not met, to try and reject the Finance Bill."

Mr. Kalirudding Ahmed: Try to establish friendship with Muhammedans.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar: We have tried communal unity and political unity. Both have failed to create sufficient pressure on Government. Political discord and communal discord have also failed to change the inflexible will of the alien bureaucracy. We have done all we could. Yet we are told that by working this Assembly we shall be able to get this or get that."

SINS OF OMISSION AND COMMISSION

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar said if constitutionally Government had not met them even a review of the administration of the last twelve years showed they had not given the country even good Government. There was no national army. A huge military expenditure was incurred for the purpose of preventing Indian people from obtaining their freedom. Education was being starved. Indigenous industries were neglected. They had not a national Cabinet and therefore the present Government had no national policy. The taxable capacity of the people was decreasing while the incidence of taxation was increasing.

The speaker continued:—"Treasury Benches may be immovable but the moving finger of the time moves. It is not writing for all time in favour of the British connection. It is writing its doom. I claim that the British Administration, far from making the millions prosperous, has reduced them to poverty. Do not judge us by the comforts enjoyed by the members of the Assembly, by the members of the Treasury Benches, by capitalists like Sir Purshottamdas, but judge us by the average income of the masses. Never was an administration in the history of the world so grossly cruel, so grossly oppressive, as this administration."

Continuing, he said the textile industry had been starved. prohibition in drinks had not yet been introduced, the depressed classes were in a state of desperate poverty which hindered their uplift. Railway travel in the third class was a most painful sight to him. India's shipping had been killed, labouring classes were starving, salt tax was still levied, and Government, instead of encouraging Swadeshi, was working against the boycott of foreign cloth. The speaker said his experience of the Assembly and of the British people made him a great pessimist though he was an optimist about the future of this country, and about the Indian people outside. He concluded: "We know what we want. We know how to get it. In the meantime, the Independence Movement is growing and even those who may talk of Dominion Status are in their heart of hearts for Independence."

HAND-TO-MOUTH BUDGET.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar opposing Sir George Schuster's motion, said it was a formal motion in the Mountford era, for even if the Bill was not passed the Salt Duty would continue to be levied and postal rates maintained and so on. This small mercy was given to the Assembly to do duty for what in other countries was a very real financial operation on the part of the legislature such as appropriations. The present budget was a hand-to-mouth budget and the Finance Member threatened them with additional taxation after enquiry, and this, at a time when the Government had several reserves as assets. No enquiry was needed in order to find out what sources should be tapped for additional taxation, but to ascertain which item of taxation should be reduced or abolished. If Sir George Schuster would pusue in a spirit of service to India he would find only no room for fresh taxation but that the present level of taxation should be reduced. The rigour and injustice of one and six ratio, put on the Statute Book by the force of official pressure, was operating on the people of the country and upon industries and trade. Alluding to the convention making all savings under the Army not utilisable for mechanisation and other latest improments, Mr Iyengar questioned Governments decision without consulting the Assembly. Speaking as a member of the Publis Accounts Committee, which discussed the question, he emphasised the Committee's view that the system was wrong and unjust in principle for the system toook away from the Public Accounts Committee and from the Assembly that control over expenditure which was the essence of all public expenditure. The Committee further maintained that as the permanent arrangement system of giving the savings to the department in which it was made and not to general revenues was a departure from practice that the service must be provided for in the Budget. As the Army Budget was not votable the Finance Department was the trustee of the people's interests and should, therefore, not hand away savings and must also see that expenditure was reduced to the Inchcape figure of fifty crores. Mr Iyengar next referred to the special amendments made in the Government of India Act whereby the passage concessions to civil servicemen had been converted as pay, and thus made nonvotable. Concluding, Mr. Iyengar asked how lan this unstable state of affairs was to continue. Even in respect of token cuts while the Governor-General had not restored them he had not mentioned whether the grievances underlying the cuts would be redressed. (Col. Gidney: "Hear, hear"). The whole machinary of reforms had broken down and had not satisfied the people, and it was no use Government pleading that the Simon Commission was making an enquiry. If they wanted a stable Government they must accept the national demand.

GOVS. MUST PROCEED ON MORAL GROUNDS.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas did not oppose the Finance Bill and did not consider it advisable to have two constitutional debates on the Budget. The success of political reforms dejended on a sound economic system, but the Budgets of Provincial Governments showed that they were either deficit budgets or hand-to-mouth budgets. The liquor excise revenue formed one of the principal items of the provincial sources of revenue. Indeed, the revenue from this source had trebled in the last twenty years. Should this be allowed to continue? What was worse, popular Ministers in the provinces, on account of financial stringency, were allowing the opening of more liquor shops. Such a policy could not be too severely condemned. When India gave up crores of revenue in order to prevent the Chinese taking opium, why should Indian people be allowed to drink liquor in increasing proportions? The Government of India should not be guided by financial considerations, but must proceed on moral grounds and put a stop to this growing tendency in the provinces. Sir Purshottamdas next alluded to the recommendations of the Economics Enquiry Committee the Chairman of which was Sir M. Visweswaraya, for a well-equipped statistical department, and urged the Government to consider the expenditure on the collection of statistical information as well spent.

WHAT NATIONAL GOVT. WOULD HAVE DONE.

Continuing Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas contrasted the manner in which Lancashire industry though so well equipped and so well established received extraordinary help from most conservative institution the Bank of England. That was what a National Government would have done in India to save the textile industry.

Concluding Sir Purshotamdas strongly pleaded for Responsible Government.

Mr. B. Das also criticised Sir George Schuster over the threatened taxation. He told the Education Secretary not to import from England the so-called experts for the Central Research Council for Agriculture but those who knew the conditions of agriculture.

Tok Kyi mainly dealt with the export duty on rice and the question of separation of Burma from India.

Mr. Lamb said that the agitation for separation dated back to 1929 and since then the Burma Council had twice decided in favour of separation.

The President: I cannot allow the honourable member to continue speaking on the subject. The House decided only two days ago against separation of Burma.

Mr. Lamb concluded by saying that Government had promised to enquire into the question of the export duty and what was the incidence of taxation. If they found that the duty did fall on the cultivator, that is, if Burma was unable to recover it from the consumer, Government had promised to remove it.

The House rose for the day.—A. P.

"SLAVES OF GOD"

—:o:—

MISS MAYO'S NEW BOOK IN ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, March 18.

The Government party was strengthened to-day by the arrival of the Assembly members of the Central Committee writting with the Simon Commission on whether Mr. Jamnadas Mehta would carry out his threat and make further allegations as to how Government secured votes on Ratio Bill.

Mr. Crerar replying to Mr. Gyaprasad Singh said hat Miss Mayo's book "Slaves of God" had not yet been published and he could offer no opinion whether any action against it was called for until the book had been published.—A. P.

ASSEMBLY FLOUTED

—:o:—

VICEROY RESTORES REJECTED DEMAND

NEW DELHI, March 18.

In the Assembly to-day Sir George Schuster announced that the Governor-General had restored to the original figures the demand for the Executive Council for which the Assembly granted only one rupee and that the Governor-General had restored the demand under the Army Department with the exception of the Rs. 200/- for which two cuts were carried by the Assembly. Following this announcement Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar led a debate protesting against the Governor-General's action on constitutional grounds.—A. P.

THE ULTIMATUM AND AFTER

—:o:—

MR. IYENGAR ON POLITICAL SITUATION

NEW DELHI, March 17.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar in a statement says that the present political situation indicates that the Government has rejected the Calcutta Congress resolution and therefore he pleads for an independence campaign. He says:—

"The compromise resolution adopted by the Congress in Calcutta was with a view to test the 'bona fides' of the Government and to give time to those who are for immediate full Dominion Status, to convert to their point of view the Government, though I have not believed either in their power to convert the Government in that manner or in the prospects of conversion of the Government.

WHAT THE DEBATES SHOW.

The debates the other day on the cut in the demand for the Executive Council in the Assembly, wound up by Sir George Rainy's clear and trenchant speech, have furnished the clearest evidence that the Government will not accept the All-Parties' Constitution. The Viceroy's speech in the Assembly is in my judgment a declaration of the rejection of that Constitution. We shall always be told that the fixed goal of British policy is Dominion Status, but the pace, time, stages, restrictions and conditions are all there and have to be carefully provided for. But that immediate and full Dominion Status is not to be accepted within a year by the British Government, as contained in the All-Parties' Constitution, is proved beyond question by the Viceroy's speech, Sir George Rainy's reply and Earl Winterton's statement and by the Government's attempt to counter the intensive movement for the boycott of foreign cloth and its replacement by Khaddar.

WE STAND BY CONGRESS.

All of us stand by the Congress resolution so far as this year is concerned, but Congressmen who believe in independence, including the members of the Independence League, should carry on in the name of the Congress propaganda for complete national independence as they are entitled to and also required to under that resolution. The Congress adheres to its declaration in favour of complete national independence, while approving of the All-Parties' Constitution, and even after it adopts the Constitution, in case Government accepts it in its entirety, every care must be taken that independence propaganda is not torpedoed by over-emphasis or concentration on Dominion Status. The Congress resolution must be observed in the letter and spirit, and we cannot agree to depart from it."—A. P.

OUT TO END ROBBER RULE

—:o:—

General Nadir Khan's Declaration to Tribes

Peshawar, March 18.

The tribes in Khost were of opinion that General Nadir Khan was against King Amanullah and so it was related that the General had been interned or arrested. But when the General declared that he intends to bring Bachai-Saqao's rule to an end the situation at once changed and the tribes immediately began to show signs of their support to the General.

The Governor of Khost, after the abdication of King Amanulla, was at the mercy of the tribes and so had no power to interefere in the General's policy. The General with the help of the tribes distributed 3,000 rifles from the Royal armoury at Khost and Jadrai. It is also stated at the same time that differences have occurred among the tribes on this distribution and that tribal feuds are expected.

There is a regular force of 700 Wazirs in Khost and some 1000 Wazir volunteers arrived there after the King's abdication. Now it is reported that the General has asked them to return to their homes as their services are not required. But they have refused to obey any such orders unless they receive instructions from the King.

The Wazirs are communicating with their brother tribes for help and guidance in the matter.—Free Press.

MULLAHS PERISH ON WAY TO "JIRGAH"

—:o:—

ROBBER KING'S PLANE CRASHES

PESHAWAR, Mar. 18.

Bacha-I-Saquo's aeroplane which left Kabul for Harda with two Mullahs for joining the Mullahs Conference, fell en route. All passengers and the pilot were killed and the machine was smashed to pieces.—A. P.

FLUTTER IN OFFICIAL DOVECOTES

India Takes Up Challenge to Nation

—:o:—

FREEDOM'S BATTLE LAUNCHED

Swadeshi Campaign In Full Swing

PT. MOTILAL LIGHTS BONFIRE IN DELHI

—:o:—

NEW DEELHI, Mar. 17.

The second of a series of demonstrations under the auspices of the Congress was held here this afternoon when Pandit Motilal Nehru set fire to a heap of foreign cloth on the banks of the river Jumna. Prior to this a very largely attended public meeting was held in Queen's Gardens with Pandit Motilal Nehru in the chair, the Pandit, addressing the meeting said that it had been organised to hold a bonfire of foreign cloth. Although he was gratified with the number of those present at the meeting, he said, he regretted that there were many there who still donned foreign caps. Upon this there was a regular rain of felt caps on the dais, the Pandit then announced that they had decided to hold a bon fire at Rajghat, on the banks of the Jumna, and invited all to witness the demonstration. In conclusion he said that Mr. Gandhi was arrested at Calcutta for an "offence" exactly similar to that which he and Pandit Malaviya were going to commit that evening.

MALAVIYA ON LESSONS OF THE DAY

Pandit Malaviya said that he hoped the lessons of the day would not be forgotten by the audience. They should pledge themselves to use countrymade handspun and handwoven cloth throughout their lives but that was not enough. They should carry on a propaganda for the use of Khadi throughout the country. If they could achieve success in banishing foreign cloth from their contry, they would soon get Swaraj.

The meeting then formed itself into a procession and proceeded to Rajghat where a large quantity of foreign cloth had been collected and put on a fire on which an effigy dressed up in European style had also been deposited. Pandit Motilal Nehru lighted a match and set fire to the heap which was consumed by the flames in a short time.

A large police force was kept in reserve at the Central Police Station as a precautionary measure but the demonstration passed off quietly. Mussalmans did not participate in the demonstration in large number.—A. P.

BOYCOTT FOREGN CLOTH AND SAVE 56 CRORES ANNUALLY

—:o:—

LAHORE, Mar. 17.

Great enthusiasm prevailed at a crowded public meeting this evening outside Mohi gate at which Dr. Satyapal presided, and which terminated with bonfire of foreign cloth.

Mrs. Chabildas said that only through boycott of foreign cloth could India be liberated.

Lala Dunichand said that the success of the movement for the boycott of foreign cloth and the use of Khadi would mean a saving annually of fifty-six crores of rupees to India.

Dr. Satyapal said that the Government by arresting Mahatma Gandhi and others at Calcutta had thrown down a challenge to the Indian nation and they accepted that challenge. The struggle for freedom had commenced in right earnest and repression could not check it.

Mr. Prafullalal Chandra Lahiri, representative of the Khadi Pratisthan of Calcutta, exhibited various samples of Khaddar at the meeting, which further adopted resolutions condemning the arrests of two local Congress workers.—Free Press.

AT LUCKNOW

—:o:—

LUCKNOW, Mar. 18.

At Refiaham Club grounds yesterday a very large crowd of Hindus and Muslims watched a bonfire of huge pile of foreign clothes gathered from day to day during the last week. A meeting had been held previously with Pandit Bad i Dutt Pandey, M.L.A., in the chair. Speakers included Chowdhury Khaliquzzaman, Pandit Balmukand, Moulana Zafar-ul-Mulk, Dr. Laxmisahai and Mr. Wahad Hussin Kidwai.

AT NAGPUR

—:o:—

NAGPUR, Mar. 18

Under the auspices of the Congress Committee a public meeting was held here at which Mr. Abhankar presided. Speeches were delivered exhorting the people to boycott foreign cloth and to use Khaddar. Before the meeting was dissolved there was a bonfire of foreign clothes.—A. P.

AT BELGAUM

—:o:—

BELGAUM, March 17.

Groups of Congress volunteers were busy this morning hawking Khaddar and collecting foreign cloth. In the evening a largely attended public meeting was held under the auspices of the Belgaum District Congress Committee. Speeches were delivered by Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande and others exhorting people to join the boycott movement. A bonfire of foreign cloth was held.—A. P.

THE BOYCOTTTELLS

"76 MILLS AT MANCHESTER CLOSED DOWN"

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Mar. 17.

There is no time for speeches, but they should now all of them concentrate their attention on work declared Subash Bose addressing this evening's public meeting at Arjun Gymnaseum in Burra Bazaar, where the procession ended. This was a year of preparation, he continued, for attaining Swaraj in 1930; and to achieve that end they should all faithfully carry out the programme chalked out by the Congress. The first and foremost thing was the boycott of foreign cloth. Seventy-six mills in Manchester had already closed down as the result of boycott; and if they could continue the boycott Manchester would put pressure on the Government.

Baba Gurdit Singh, Subadra Devi, Basantalal Muraraka and Prabhudayal Himatsingh and others addressed the meeting asking the dealers in foreign cloh to stop import thereof.

On an appeal from a seven-year old girl, Sakuntala, foreign cloth was showered on the platform from different directions. Subash Bose then lighted the bon fire amidst great enthusiasm. Free Press.

HUGE PROCESSION IN CALCUTTA

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, March 17.

In pursuance of the Congress Working Committee's resolution, passed at Delhi on February 17, the Burrabazar Congress Committee organised a huge procession this afternoon, consisting mainly of students and Marwaris. Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Babu Gurdit Singh and others led the procession which passed along the main streets of the Marwari business-quarter and terminated at Arjun Vayam Shala, where a meeting was held when leaders appealed for the boycott of foreign cloth. Later a large quantity of foreign cloth was burnt.—A. P.

BONFIRE IN MADRAS

—:o:—

MADRAS, March 17.

As directed by the Congress Working Committee a largely attended public meeting was held at the Tilak Ghat this evening, Mr. P. C. Venkatapathi Raju, leader of the Congress Party in the Madras Council presiding. Speeches were delivered exhorting people to boycott foreign cloth. At the end of the meeting foreign cloth was burnt.—A. P.

PROCESSION IN BHULESHWAR

—:o:—

VIGOROUS SWADESHI PROPAGANDA

The Bhuleswar District Congress Committee organised one more procession on Sunday to spread the gospel of the boycott of foreign cloth. The procession marched through Lohar Chawl, Zaveri Bazar, Bhulsewar. The Thakurdwar and other lanes, singing national songs and persuading the people to use Khadi. In this procession, foreign cloth was collected for bonfire. Congress members were enrolled and Khaddar was also sold.

SWIFT RETRIBUTION FOLLOWS STUDENT'S OUTBREAKS

Madrid University Closed

DE RIVERA'S REPRESSIVE MEASURES

—:o:—

LONDON, March 18.

Madrid. The students' outbreaks have brought swift retribution. De Rivera has dismissed, the Chancellor and Chapter of the Madrid University which will be closed for eighteen months. The University is attended by most of the future civil servants and aspirants to professions and its closing is likely to cause a greater reaction than the disbandment of the artillery and cadet academy or provincial universities have also been penalised.—Reuter.

STABILITY OF REGIME IN DANGER

—:o:—

PROFESSORS REFUSED PERMISSION TO HOLD MEETINGS

LONDON, March 18.

Paris.—For the first time since the establishment of Dictatorship in Spain, apprehension is being felt with regard to the stability of the regime. According to reports reaching Tendaye fro mMadrid police are held in readiness to prevent further disturbances. Twenty professors of the University have announced that they will not take the responsibility for the consequences of any measures Government may take in connection with the student riots. One Professor has been arrested and several others will probably be punished. The Cabinet has refused to authorise meetings of professors including proposed meeting of the Madrid University Council.

PERSO-IRAQUIAN MAIL SERVICE

—:o:—

LONDON, March 18.

Teheran. It is reported that an agreement has been concluded between the Persian Ministry of the Posts and Telegraphs and the Iraq postal authorities, under which with effect from April mails will be carried by Junkers Service to Bagdad instead of to the Frontier only as hitherto.—Reuter.

DELHI 'VARSITY COURT

—:o:—

A Professor in Communal Controversy

READER IN ECONOMIC CENSURED

NEW DELHI, Mar. 17.

The annual meeting of the Court of the Delhi University was held last evening in the Convocation Hall. Sir Muhammad Habibullah, the Pro-Chancellor presiding. The most important item of business on the agenda was the election of five members to the Executive Council of the University. There were nine candidates for the five seats and great excitement prevailed over the election. The Rev. J. C. Chatterji, M.L.A., Head of the Cambridge Mission topped the poll, the other four successful candidates being Babu Peareylal. Rai Bahadur Surajnarain, Mr. Ratanlal and Mr. S. N. Bose.

SEPARATION OF SIND.

When the adoption of the annual report of the University was moved Sir Mahomed Habibullah read parts of a letter addressed to him by the Moslem Association of Delhi, protesting against the statement in the report to the effect that Mr. Chablani, the Reader in Economics, had contributed several articles to the press on the financial aspects of the separation of Sind, the economic and political consequences of the redistribution of the Provinces on a linguistic basis and the proposed Sind Land Alienation Bill. It was pointed out in the letter that Mr. Chablani, although a paid servant of the University, had led the deputation of the Hindu Mahasabha before the Simon Commission and had been actively agitating against the separation of Sind. This and other activities of the Reader in Economics were alleged to be anti-Moslem in character by the association who submitted tthat controversial arfticles should not be described as research work, nor included in detailing the official achievements of the paid servants of the University. The Pro-Chancellor asked the Registrar to explain whether such research work had been authorised by the University, and if not, how the passage objected to, came to be included in the annual report of the University.

REGISTRAR EXPLAINS

The Registrar pointed out that the University had neither directed nor supported the writing of the articles in question, and the passage under discussion was part of the report sent in by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, who it is understood, is none else but the writer of the articles Himself.

PASSAGE RETAINED

The Pro-Chancellor made an earnest appeal to the members of the Court not to allow communal friction to be dragged into the affairs of the University. He referred to the submission of the Moslem Association, who pointed out that since Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan of the Allahabad University had been censured for exactly similar activities, the least they could expect was the deletion of the passage from the annual report, and a warning to the writer not to take part in communal activities. The Pro-Chancellor announced that the general sense of the meeting was for the deletion of the passage, which was accordingly deleted. It was resolved that the paid servants of the University should not take part in the politics of the country, specially of a communal nature and should not write articles in the Press which were likely to offend the susceptibilities of any community.—A. P.

CONFERENCE OF RELIGIOUS WORKERS AND THINKERS

—:o:—

At the meeting of the Reception Committee held on Sunday, the 17th March, at 3-30 p.m. at the Prarthana Samaj Hall it was decided to change the name of the Conference to the Inter-communal Amity Conference in order that the scope of its usefulness may be widened. It was also decided that at the next meeting of the Reception Committee resolutions to be put before the Conference should be drafted. All the members of the Reception Committee are requested to attend th meeting on Friday, the 22nd, at 6-30 p.m. at the Prarthana Samaj.

MAHATMAJI AT MANDALAY

—:o:—

ROU SING RECEPTION BY ALL COMMUNITIES

MANDALAY, March 17.

Mr. Gandhi arrived by the Rangoon Express at Myitnge at 6 this morning, and was received at the station by a large crowd of Indians, numbering over 3,000 and taken in procession, after being garlanded, to the Hindu temple outside the railway premises. After worship, Mr. Gandhi addressed a large gathering in Urdu, exhorting them to use Khaddar for the emancipation of the country.

VISIT TO ARRAKAN PAGODA.

The procession was then reformed and Mr. Gandhi and party conducted to the railway station where they entrained the Rangoon Passenger train for Mandalay. On the arrival of the train at Shanzu at 8 o'clock, U Puinnyathami and about a thousand Pongyis received Mr. Gandhi amidst shouts of "Mahatmajki Jai." U Ko Kogyi, Chairman of the Reception Committee, U. Kyawyan. Haji Walli Peermahomed, and U. Poyin, and U. Kyawdun, President and Vice President respectively of the Mandalay Municipality, with Messrs. Galliara and Gupta and the members of the Municipal Committee received Mahatmaji and after garlanding him led the party to Arrakan Pagoda through the eastern entrance. After worship there the whole party came out by the western gate, where a large crowd numbering over 10,000 of all communities, received Mr. Gandhi.

PRINCELY PROCESSION.

A procession was then formed, with motor cycle riders and volunteers leading followed by a large crowd eight deep, on foot, and with volunteers four deep on either side of the road leaving the centre clear for the cars, in the first of which were Mr. Gandhi, the President of the Reception Committee and the President of the Mandalay Municipality. In the second car were seated the Vice-Chairman of the Reception Committee and the Vice-President of the Municipality, and in the third, four leading Pongyis. Then followed over 300 motor cars and buses and as many gharries, while thousands followed on foot. About 1,000 volunteers of all communities, under the command of Sirdar Ganga Singh helped to maintain order. The route of the procession was along 84th Street, northwards up to 27th road, eastward to China Street and then northward to the junction of 26th Street and 80th Street, where the procession dispersed while Mr. Gandhi drove eastward along South Moat Road to 71st Street, to the residence of Mr. Galliara whose guest he and the party accompanying him will be while in Mandalay. The weather was cool and the roads had been kept clean and well watered, enabling the large crowd to walk without any difficulty. The police and volunteers lined the whole route and kept order. All roads were lined with men, women and children of all classes, and orange and white Khaddar flags were flown from Indian and Burmese houses throughout the route. Everything passed off without any hitch. Mr. Gandhi has a heavy programme to attend to during the two days he will remain here. The military and civil authorities of Mandalay are rendering every assistance, and through the courtesy of the former a huge Mandap has been erected for the reception of Mr. Gandhi and for holding meetings near the south-west corner of the Moat.—A. P.

PEASANTS PRESENT PURSE

MANDALAY, March 17.

Arriving in Rangoon from Prome on Saturday morning, Mr. Gandhi at once proceeded by a special launch to Syriam, from where he motored thirty-five miles to Phayon, where he attended the Hanthawaddy District Wanthanu Conference. The Conference was attended by a vast gathering mainly of Pongyis and Burmese peasants numbering in all over ten thousand. Mr. Gandhi gave them the message of non-violent non-co-operation and expressed his regret that he had only a short time at his disposal to address them. After addressing them a few minutes, Mr. Gandhi returned immediately to Rangoon and left for Mandalay at 1-15 p.m. At Pegu he had a rousing reception on the station platform and a purse of Rs. 1,650 was presented. He addressed the gathering a few words.

VISITS TO VARIOUS TOWNS.

Again at Dabein, Pyuntaza and Myaunglebin, he was given receptions. Mr. Gandhi was presented with a joint address at Pyuntaza by various sections of the public of Dabein, Pyuntaza and Myaunglebin and a combined purse of Rs. 367 which with collections made on the spot, amounted to Rs. 455. At Pyu also Mr. Gandhi was presented with an address, and Rs. 66 was collected on the spot. At Kyaukse, the Hindu residents of the place presented him with an address and a purse of Rs. 331. Practically all the way through Mr. Gandhi was accorded receptions at all halting places. He arrived at Myintge at 8 a.m. to-day and reached Mandalay at 8 a.m. On his way to Phayon from Syriam, at Thongwa Mr. Gandhi was presented with a purse of Rs. 660, collected by the Chettiars from among themselves.—A. P.

ELECTION BY REGISTERED GRADUATES.

—:o:—

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE

(BY A REGISTERED GRADUATE).

Voting paper have just been received by registered graduates for electing 25 Fellows out of the 43 nominated candidates. The canvassers for some of the Bombay candidates have already started collecting duly signed voting papers from their supporters, as was anticipated in a previous article in the "Bombay Chronicle." Under such conditions voters whose registration fees may have been paid by the candidates will not be able to resist the undue pressure on the part of canvassers and they will fail to exercise their vote independantly in accordance with their own judgment of the merits of the various candidates.

Out of 43 candidates, 23 have their place of abode in Bombay and suburbs 9 in Poona, 3 in Ahmedabad, 2 each in Baroda and Karachi and 1 each in Ahmednagar, Surat, Belgaum and Bhavnagar. There is only one lady candidate namely, Mrs. Sharda Mehta, who will naturally have a good support to represent the views of her sex in University matters. She is a graduate of over 25years' standing and has always taken a prominent part in the public life Gujarat.

Of the remaining 42, 16 are Gujaratis 18 Deccanies, 5 Parsees, 1 Mahomedan and 2 Sindhis. The electorate is spread over the whole presidency and a certain amount of independence may be expected from different parts if the voters do not vote merely by Provincial considerations as from Sind, Gujarat or the South. There are, however, several candidates from the City of Bombay, who are well known in the public life of the Presidency irrespective of any narrower outlook of town, district or province.

There is also another consideration from which the graduates may exercise their votes, as they are bound to do in some cases, namely, whether they belong to the faculty of arts, law, medicine or engineering. In any case the candidates to be selected must have a keen interest in educational development as well as sufficient leisure to take an intelligent part in the meetings of the Senate. The educational ideals are fast changing and a certain amount of new blood is very necessary to bring the University machine into uptodate lines with other civilised countries of Europe and America. Men of independent views will have to be sent in to represent the people's voice against the official nominations a swell as semi-elected candidates in educational service under the Bombay Government.

KUNDLA HARBOUR.

—:o:—

MODERN PORT FACILITIES IN CUTCH.

(From A Correspondent.)

The question of improving on modern and up-to-date lines the existing Ports in Kutch State has been for some time receiving the serious consideration of His Highness the Maharao Saheb.

Kutch State being an island is entirely dependent on the service of its various Ports for supplies, trade etc., adn its connection in general with the outside world.

Since 1920 considerable sums have been expended in making thorough detailed surveys and examinations of all the leading ports of the State, backed by expert professional advice from consulting specialists in London.

The leading ports of Kutch being those of Cutch Mandvi Mundra, and Tuna have all been subjected to careful expert examination and survey.

A new locality has also been included in these investigations viz., Kundla Creek, where it has been decided to construct a modern port complete with all up-to-date facilities, both for passenger and goods trafic.

Kundla Creek is situated at the head of the Gulf of Kutch, from where it runs directly North for some 8 miles forming a splendid natural harbour with an entrance channel free from any obstruction of over 21 feet depth at the lowest low tides, right out into the deep waters of the Gulf of Kutch. The site is undoubtedly an ideal one for the construction of a modern port, the possibilities being unlimited and even large ocean going steamers could be received into its safe anchorage.

To begin with facilities will be given to such typee of steamers as these of the British India Steam Navigation Company and the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's coasting class but; as stated above, steamers of practically any size can use the harbour.

DEEP WATER PIER.

A Deep-Water-Pier connected to the shore by an approach viaduct is being constructed. The pier and approach will be most substantial being of reinforced concrete of the latest design and type and will require the minimum expenditure for maintenance. It will be founded on reinforced concrete piles, driven in clusters of three.—Cylinders will then be sunk round these piles and filled up with mass concrete. The length of the pier and approach viaduct will be 960 feet with a depth of water at the 300 feet pierhead of 32 feet at the lowest low tides. The width of the pierhead is 42 feet and the approach 30 feet.

The estimated expenditure on this work amounts to Rs. 17 lakhs, and this sum does not include further large expenditure on railway and road communication to the new port.

The works are expected to be completed in about another twelve months time, and with the exception of Port Okha it will be the only port between Bombay and Karachi open all the year round irrespective of monsoon or bad weather conditions where steamers and sailing craft can safely berth and discharge passengers and cargo directly on to the Railway without the discomforts and extra expense of transhipping into barges or machhowas.

Through the keen personal interest of His Highness the Maharao Saheb in the Works, Kundla Harbour was opened on the 5th, January 1929 for passenger and mail service and the benefits and comfort to the travelling public is already being appreciated.

The mail steamer "Monte D'Oro" now runs daily between Kundla harbour and Jamnagar and the passengers and mails are disembarked directly on to a timber jetty which has been constructed as a temporary measure until the completion of the new reinforced concrete pier.

Direct railway communication has also been established between Kundla Harbour and the towns of Anjar and Bhuj.

It is interesting to observe that although the new port is only yet in the making several shipping companies are already taking advantage of its convenience especially during the monsoon weather.

Steamers such as the "Parvati" "Indravati" and "Bahadri" of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company make frequent calls into Kundla Harbour.

The channel leading from the Gulf of Kutch into the harbour has also now been buoyed to guide shipping frequenting the Port.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED IN ELBA AND GENEVA ZONES

—:o:—

20,000 PEOPLE HOMELESS

LONDON, March 18.

Atlanta, (Georgia) Martial Law has been proclaimed in Elba and Geneva zones in order to check looting and disorders due to floods. Owing to the interruption of telegraphs and telephones information is scanty, but it is believed that the position is very grave. Twentythousand people are homeless. Camps have been improvised but the situation is unsatisfactory owing to the lack of rations and medicine. Authorities are urgently requesting typhoid serum. The situation in Mississippi region is being watched though it is not yet ominous.—Reuter.

KHADDAR PROTECTION BILL.

—:o:—

Pt. Motilal Nehru's Move in Assembly

BAN ON SPURIOUS TRADE

NEW DELHI, Mar. 18.

Pandit Motilal Nehru has given notice of a Khaddar Protection Bill with a view to declare that "Khaddar" and "Khadi", as exclusively signifying cotton cloth spun and woven in India by hand, be deemed a trade description within the meaning of the Merchandise Marks Act of 1889. The Bill's object is to prevent manufacturers of spurious Khaddar misleading buyers.—A. P.

TEXT OF THE KHADDAR BILL

NEW DELHI, March 18.

Pandit Motilal Nehru's Khaddar Bill is a short one and reads.—

"Whereas the names "khaddar" and "khadi" have come to mean cotton cloth which is spun and woven by hand in India, whereas it is desirable to protect the said names, it is hereby enacted as follows: This Act be called the Indian Khaddar (name protection) Act 1929. In this Act Khaddar and khadi mean cotton cloth which is spun and woven by hand in India. The names "khaddar" and "khadi", whether in English or in any vernacular language, as exclusively signifying cotton spun and woven in India by hand, shall be deemed to be trade descriptions within the meaning of the Merchandise Marks Act 1889."

Pandit Motilal explaining the object of the Bill says:

Considerable progress has been made in recent years in reviving and popularising spinning and weaving cotton by hand as a supplementary occupation among the agriculturist population of this country who stand in need of an additional source of income. Such progress as has been achieved is very largely supported by the patriotic impulse of well-to-do classes who are purchasing khaddar at a sacrifice. The situation is sought to be taken advantage of by manufacturers of spurious khaddar both in India and abroad and purchasers have been frequently misled, to the detriment of what might easily become a great national industry. The Bill therefore seeks to extend the protection afforded by the Merchandise Marks Act 1889 to the names khaddar and khadi which have come to denote handspun and handwoven cloth only. The exclusive use of these terms for this cloth cannot prejudicially affect "bona fide" producers or distributors of any other variety of cloth.

This is the first private bill promoted by Pandit Motilal himself during his membership of the Assembly.—A. P.

THE FUNCTION OF KHADI

—:o:—

Mr. Maneklal Vakil writes:—

In the last issue of "Young India" replying to a friend, Gandhiji remarks: "I do indeed seek to perpetuate Khadi because it is the only means of saving the peasantry from extinction. I claim for it the ability to gain political freedom because it has the ability to give the peasantry its economic freedom, what is more to enable the peasantry to keep the wolf from the door."

Nothing would be more ridiculous than to state that the whole peasantry would be extinct but for hand-spinning and that it can help to gain political freedom. In no country of the earth, hand-spinning exists except in the remote dry tracts with a primitive civilization where the people may be leading the wandering life of a shepherd or where agriculture is so backward that there may be no surplus produce to be exchanged for machine-made yarn or cloth. Political freedom need not involve economic self-sufficiency. The various States of Europe and America are politically free but economically dependent upon one another. France keeps out the British and all other foreign cloth by a high tariff wall. The economic conditions of the peasant slightly improved by hand-spinning in villages can easily be nullified by a foreign bureaucracy by increasing the import duty on sugar or taxing salt still more heavily. The best way to establish contact with peasants and illiterate workers in cities is to teach them literacy in a few months through student-volunteer teachers during the long vacations. Prohibition of alcoholic drinks will also improve their economic condition and something further may also be done to instruct them to reduce the unproductive expenditure after deaths and marriages.

HANDLOOM v. SPINNING WHEEL.

In discussing "Handloom v. Spinning Wheel" in "Young India" of November 11, 1926, Gandhiji remarks: "It seems now to be generally recognized that India, having more than 71 per cent. of her population as agriculturalists, more of whom are idle for nearly six months in the year, needs a supplementary industry and that that industry to be universal can only be hand-spinning."

There are two assumptions in this remark which are incorrect in point of fact. Of the 71 per cent. of agriculturists more of them are not necessarily idle for six months. Whenever there are large rivers in India as in the Punjab, U. P., Bengal and Gujarat more than one crop could be raised and the peasant is already overworked. He will not be inclined to do further work which could give his family a very nominal income. Again, a supplementary industry need not be universal, but supplementary cottage industries could be varied according to the needs of the people who would consume a variety of articles.

Gandhiji further says: "Hand-weaving and mill-weaving are not complementary propositions. They are mutually antagonistic, the tendency of weaving mills, like all machinery, always being to displease the product of the hand. If, therefore, hand-weaving could become a supplementary industry on a large scale, it would have to be solely dependent on mills which would naturally squeeze the last pie from the weaver for the supply of yarn and would scrap it at the first opportunity."

Here again, Gandhiji's forecast may be said to be not based on a correct statement as it will be seen from the following figures of the production of cloth in Indian mills and by handlooms out of mill yarn:—

Year A.D. ending 31st March	1897	1906	1909	1912	1914	1929
Indian Mills	35	70	82	113	116	464
Indian Handlooms	78	108	111	104	107	56

Year A.D. ending 31st March	1921	1922	1923	1927	1928
Indian Mills	158	173	172	235	235
Indian Handlooms	114	119	134	131	136
Khadi	less than 1.				

Notwithstanding increasing mill production of cloth there has been an increase in handloom cloth as well. And the mills have continued to supply additional yarn. The fact is that the Indian standard of living can enable the handloom weaver to compete with the wages of a mill labourer and hence the mills continue to supply more and more yarn and handloom weavers continue to weave more and more cloth.

Khadi, then, is only a philanthropic object in favour of some villagers in dry tracts. The A. I. S. A. or the Charkha Sangh has covered only 2,331 villages out of more than 5 lakhs of villages in the whole of India. The Charkha Sangh has not till now taken the census of the villages or population where the subsidiary industry of hand-spinning is needed. In the meanwhile the Charkha will not find a perpetual place as Gandhiji intends. As soon as the peasant becomes literate and more efficient in agricultural production so as to get a larger income, spinning will not attract him and must die a natural death without the extinction of the peasantry which Gandhiji seems to dread.

Meantime, Khaddar may be encouraged by the rich for the benefit of the poor. And so far nobody seems to raise any objection. But when Khadi is claimed to be a means of boycott and of Swaraj, it is only a delusion of a very small section of Khaddarites themselves. There is a large volume of nation in the country and even amongst Congressmen that the compulsory wearing of Khaddar for Congress voting has driven a very large and influential section of the Indian people out of the Congress.

A RIFT IN THE LUTE

—:o:—

WAR MINISTER RESIGN FROM CHINESE CABINET

NATIONALIST GOVT SUPPRESSES NEWS

LONDON, Mar. 17.

Shanghai.—A rift has appeared in the Nationalist Government. It transpires that Marshal Fengyuhsiang, from the health resort in North Honan, telegraphed resigning his portfolio of War Minister. As the telegram was not published Feng has announced his resignaion all over China by means of telegrams.—Reuter.

LATE MR. KHOPKAR.

Mr. Shankar Ramkrishna Khopkar, late Managing Director of the Bombay Steamship Company, also late Manager of the Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Bombay Branch, died at Muttra on the 13th instant of cholera.

NO RESPONSIBILITY IN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Subtle Propaganda for Separate Electorates

MINTO-MORLEY REFORMS FOR N. W. F. PROVINCE

—:o:—

Govt. of India Memorandum to Simon Commission

The Political Correspondent of the "Hindustan Times", writes:—

Now that the labours of the Simon Commission so far as the inquiry is concerned are coming to an end, the readers of the "Hindustan Times" would be interested to know as to what memorandum has been presented by the Government of India to the Simon Commission. Thanks to the labours of the "Free Press", the memorandum of the Bombay, Punjab and U.P. Governments were disclosed sometime ago.

The Government of India Memorandum, I understand, consists of various parts. The parts deal with the existing reforms, communal representation in legislatures and local bodies, and communal disorders. The separation of provinces on a linguistic basis, Delhi and other provinces, the North Western Frontier Province, the Andaman and the Nicobar Islands, Andhra, Orya etc.

It is significant that apart from discussing in a manner which indicates their own point of view, the Government of India make no recommendation on their own behalf. The various volumes as such deal with facts or events which the Government of India desire to place at the disposal of the Simon Commission, and the views of the Government of India in a general form.

From the various volumes, I understand, it is not difficult to get an insight into Government's own mind and clear indications are not wanting as to what actually the Government of India would like the Simon Commission to do.

The facts that are particularly noteworthy are that the Government have tried to place before the Commission the fullest amount of evidence regarding communal disorders and in support of separate representation.

The Government while discussing the question of distribution of Provinces do not even discuss the question of separation of Sindh. They consider that the present province of Delhi need not be extended. They consider the merits of the amalgamation of Oryas, the creation of Tamil and Andhra provinces and the combining of Sylhet with Bengal.

Regarding the North-Western Frontier the Government, while asking for the grant of a generous measure of Reforms, do not consider the time ripe for the setting up of a Dyarchical system and recommend the creation of a constitution on the model of the Minto-Morley Reforms.

The first part dealing with the existing constitution I understand, is a comprehensive document which outlines the Reforms and the principles which underly them. The cardinal facts, according to the Government of India, of the reforms are the individuality of the legislative, and the devolution of authority to the provinces. The cardinal facts of the Reforms of 1919, say the Government were first the recognition of all legislative bodies as distinct from the executive, and second the devolution of authority to provincial governments. The dominant conception of the constitution which then came under revision was the the entire government system is one indivisible whole, and amenable to Parliament. The Government of India then trace the whole history of the constitution since the days of the East India Company, and say that the authors of the Montford Reforms felt that the principles underlying the constitution evolved since the days of the Company could no longer be pursued especially in view of the declaration of 1917, and therefore they set down the following formulae:—

(1) There should be as far as possible complete popular control in local bodies, and the largest possible independence for them of outside control.

(2) The provinces should be the domain for taking earlier steps towards the progressive realization of responsible Government.

(3) Government of India should remain wholly responsible to Parliament and saving such responsibility, its authority in essential matters should remain indisputable.

(4) In proportion as the foregoing changes take effect, the control of Parliament and the Secretary of State be relaxed.

The Government of India command these as the formulae on which the present constitution is shaped, and state these formulate indicate that it is the domain of the provinces in which the most substantial steps prescribed by the announcement of 1917 have been taken. This part makes an elaborate and scientific survey of the reformed constitution, and a careful analysis of the rules governing the reforms.

COMMUNAL DISORDERS

—:o:—

A HISTORICAL SURVEY

The part devoted to communal disorders I understand is also more or less historical. It analyses the various causes of communal disorders such as Bakrid, music before mosques, etc., etc., and narrates the story of communal disorders ever since 1893. The Government of India point out that communal riots are not conned to the occasion of Bakrid and the coincidence of Hindu-Muslim festivals alone. If explosive material has been stored up, a spark will ignite it. If communal feelings are strained, the smallest pretext will suffice to start a conflagration which each side accuses the other for having provoked. The Tazia riots at Saharanpore, the Id riot over a tonga-driver in Delhi, the Abdul Rashid Funeral riot and many others are given as examples.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION

—:o:—

SEPARATE ELECTORATES FAVOURED

The Government of India while making no recommendations as to what should be the system of representation discuss at some length the various points of view regarding this matter. They point out to the famous Das Bengal Pact in which it was provided that communal representation be allowed in the Bengal Legislature and in local bodies in the proportion of 60:40. They refer then to the debate in the House of Lords on the 3rd of June 1924, and refer to Lord Olivier's remarks that though communal electorates had been found necessary it was in his opinion a political division to have a mosaic of communal constituencies all of which were exaggerating their own differences was antogonistic to, or in other words, militated against, the progress of democratic institutions. Reference is then made to the conclusions of the Reforms Inquiry Committee of 1924, in which the minority stated: "that the abolition of any special communal electorates, and in this we include reserved seats is quite impracticable at the present time. The objections of the communities in our opinion are far too deep rooted to enable us to justify any recommendatio nin this respect." Great prominent is then given to the resolutions passed at the 1924, 1925, and 1926 sessions of the All-India Muslim League and Mr. Jinnah is quoted to have said, "There is no escaping from the fact that that communalism does exist in the country. By mere time and sentiment it could not be removed. Nationalism could not be created by having a mixed electorate." Reference is then made to an address presented to His Excellency by the Muslims at Poona some years ago in which strong views were expressed against the abolition of communal electorates and communal representation. Lord Birkenhead is quoted to have said that inter-communal feud in India was not due to communal electorates but to post-war unsettlement, which gave a quietus to a system of paternal Government, and allowed component elements of the Indian population to take stock of their new position. The debate in the Council of State and the Assembly, it is understood are quoted to show how Muslim opinion is not prepared for mixed electorates. The object of this part is evidently to place before the Commission large material and enough evidence to justify the existing system of separate electorate and separate communal representation.

DISTRIBUTION OF PROVINCES

—:o:—

FINANCIAL BENEFIT PRINCIPAL

The Government of India I understand discuss at great length the question of the re-distribution of Provinces on a linguistic basis, and analyse the merits and demerits of the various demands made hitherto for the creation of new provinces. In this matter it is significant that the question of separation of Sind, barring a passing reference has entirely been ignored. The major part of this memorandum is devoted, I understand to the question of re-distribution of provinces on linguistic basis, and separate memoranda have been presented discussing individually the cases of the transfer of Sylhet from the province of Assam to Bengal ,the amalgamation of the Oriya speaking people, the formation of separate provinces for Andhra, Tamil and Kannada people. The memorandum I understand refers to two sections of the Government of India Act which relate to separation or re-distribution of provinces namely, section 52 A and 60. The Government then deal with the five cases in a general form as they fall under the two sections and outline the arguments used in favour and against the redistribution. "The general conclusion" the Government are understood to have laid down, "towards which these discussions have tended to lead is that in no case can the linguistic or racial principle be accepted as the sole test, or as supplying in itself the ultimate and final basis for territorial redistributions. Each proposal requires consideration on its merits with strict relation to the conditions of each. 'Territorial changes should be confined to those, from which it can be shown that substantial benefit will be derived."

DELHI PROVINCE

—:o:—

NO EXTENSION EXPECTED.

The creation of a New Delhi Province, I understand is discussed in a separate memorandum. The history of the creation of the present Delhi Province is traced at some length since Delhi formed a part, first of the United Provinces and then of the Punjab. Reference is then made to para 198 of the Reforms where the authors recommended the setting up of Advisory Councils in areas like Delhi, a recommendation which the Government considered unnecessary. The Government of India in the course of the memorandum are understood to have asserted that there has hitherto been no demand for any alteration in the present arrangement, regarding Delhi, altough according to them in the resolution passed at the All-Parties' Conference regarding redistribution of provinces, it has been suggested that the province of Delhi should have a reformed executive and a unified system of administration. The question, I understand, has been discussed by the Government of India from two separate points of views namely, the fact that Delhi is the seat of the Imperial Government, and the second that grant of reforms would involve legislative, financial and administrative devolution. In the opinion of the Government the capital was transferred from Calcutta merely to secure for the Government complete dissociation of the supreme Government from any particular provincial Government, a fact which has the support of precedents from various countries. Regarding devolution, the Government are understood to have stated that Delhi province is an artificially created province in which the possible range of differences in legislation from the Punjab is very limited and in which marked peculiarities of law would cause many inconveniense. Financially also it is felt that the proposition would be impracticable and unfeasible.

THE FRONTIER PROVINCE

—:o:—

REFORMS ON 1909 LINES

A separate memorandum again deals with the question of the administration of the Frontier province and the grant of a generous measure of political power". According to the Government, I understand, the grant of a full-fledged dyarchical constitution similar to the constitutions granted to most advanced provinces is not possible because such a proposal involves the responsibility of a ministry to the Legislature based on a broad electorate, wich presumes a franchise which does not exist and "cannot seemingly at present be created in the North West Frontier Province seeing that none of the local bodies are as yet constituted by election. Dyarchy, the Government are reported to have stated, is an advanced form of constitution which never has been and cannot safely be introduced in a province with no constitutional history whatever. It has occasioned or at least stimulated in other provinces discussions which have peculiar dangers in the North West Frontier. Its introduction it is stated further would cause apprehensions in other parts of India and is not a genuine popular demand in the province as a whole. The Government of India I understand, therefore suggest that while a constitution on the lines of 1919 would be undesirable, a constitution based on the principles of tion based on the principle of 1909 in the Minto-Morley Reforms would certainly be deserving of consideration.

OPIUM AND THE AMERICAN PLAN

(Continued from page 6.)

affairs. Of course, the British Government would not grant Dominion Status or any just status to India unless its hands are forced. India is not satisfied with false slogans like being a member of the free commonwealth of nations; her people want real and not sham freedom. India resents Lord Cushenden's signing the peace Treaty for her, according to Britain there was no Indian fit to be in the company of the signatories to the Kellogg Treaty. India wants national unfettered life and rule; above all, self-respect. Her only weapon to-day, thanks to the British, is non-co-operation. But yourself, in the noble company of the British press and British official heirarchy now decree that non-co-operation "is not likely to aid the nationalist cause". Even, according to the reports of your own correspondents, the Simon Commission has been ignored by the Indian and is a failure, because the Indians know that its purpose is evil. If an international commission should study and decide about the capacity of Indians, that would command respect."

INDIA SOLIDLY FOR AMERICAN PLAN.

Mr. Sailendra Nath Ghose, authorized spokesman of the Indian National Congress, in repudiating Sir John Campbell as India's representative voting against the American plan to restrict and regulate drug evil writes:—

To the Editor of the "Evening Post".

Sir,—I was very much interested in reading your editorial under the heading "Control of Opium Trade" in to-day's "Evening Post".

I believe you are doing an injustice to the people of India when you state that the American proposal for the restriction of the manufacture of narcotics "found a bitter leader for the opposition in the delegate from India."

It is true that Sir John Campbell, the Scotchman representing the British Government of India in the opium conference, opposed the American plan but because of his strenuous and determined opposition to it he was knighted by the British Government four years ago, while the people of India have repudiated him time and again for drawing them into it.

Congressman Porter, the father of the American opium plan, has stated so very specifically in an "Associated Press" dispatch published in your "Evening Post" February 1.

The people of India are solidly behind the American plan.

SAILENDRA NATH GHOSE.
President India National Congress, American Section.
New York, Feb. 4, 1929.

MR. MAHAMMAD ALI AT RANGOON

—:o:—

RANGOON, Mar. 17.

Before a mammoth crowd, consisting of thousands of people, mainly Muslims, Maulana Mahomed Ali delivered a lecture in Urdu on the philosophy of Islam and stressed the need for unity nd fraternity among all Muslims.

The Maulana's programme is pretty heavy. Yesterday he received and replied to addresses of Islamia National High School in the morning and the Muslim Students' Society in the evening. He has several other public engagements to fulfil before he leaves for India.—Free Press.

Oslo.—Streets were beflagged and garlanded and were lined with tremendous cheering to welcome the Duke and Duchess of York who arrived here on Sunday to attend the wedding of Crown Prince Olaf and Princes Martha of Sweden on 21st March at which the Duke of York will act as the best man. —Reuter.

Oxygen For The Complexion

PROTECT and beautify your complexion with the aid of Ven-Yusa. By giving the skin an Oxygen Bath, this famous cream brings new and lasting charm. It gives healthy tone to skin jaded by climate and makes it supple and smooth.

Ven-Yusa cleanses the tiny pores, revitalises the tissues, and quickly overcomes any tendency to roughness, dryness or discoloration. Ven-Yusa is delightfully fragrant, refreshing and perfectly greaseless.

LOOK FOR THE GREEN SEAL!

¶ Make sure that the Ven-Yusa carton is sealed with a green seal or band indicating that it is specially prepared and packed for hot climates. See this Green Band is intact when buying.

VEN-YUSA

Obtainable of perfumers and stores everywhere. Price Re. One.

Kidney Warnings.

Beware! A dull, aching pain in the back after any exertion, or a sudden twinge when straightening yourself, is often the first indication of serious kidney weakness. Soon you experience urinary disorders, headaches, tired feelings, dizziness, nervousness, and lack of vigour.

All these symptoms warn you that your kidneys may be weak or defective. Don't neglect such warnings! Give the kidneys the tonic they need, without delay. Start at once to take Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, the special tonic for weak kidneys and bladder. This medicine will revitalise the kidneys, and protect you from rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica and urinary irregularities. Men and women in all parts of the Empire have proved how thoroughly Doan's Pills do their work.

Send for FREE COPY of DOAN'S DREAM BOOK.
Address: P.B.451, Bombay, or P.B.2104, Calcutta.

Full of life

ROMPING, running, happy children, are full of life and boundless energy thanks to Horlick's Malted Milk. Mother knows the power of Horlick's to build up brain and body—to ward off chills and restore vitality to over-tired little systems.

Give the children Horlick's for health and happiness—morning, noon and night.

MADE IN A MOMENT WITH HOT OR COLD WATER

HORLICKS THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

HORLICKS MALTED MILK CO. LTD. SLOUGH, BUCKS. ENG.

Sore Throat is the first sign of infectious disease.

Sore Throat?

Protect your Children against infection with FORMAMINT

Take Formamint regularly yourself—then your Sore Throat will soon be cured. Give Formamint to your children too, it will protect them against the infection. Remember that your Sore Throat may be the first sign of a dangerous disease, such as Influenza, Diphtheria, Tonsillitis, etc. Protect yourself & your children by taking

At all Chemists FORMAMINT At all Stores

The Germ-Killing Throat Tablet

The great success of Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla throughout an entire CENTURY has naturally tempted hosts of imitators.

Your health requires THE BEST

Insist always on being supplied with genuine

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla builds up health and energy. It is not a mere transitory stimulant, but a genuine bracing tonic, removing from the system the accumulated products that cause a depressing sensation of fatigue.

The perfect and most valuable Remedy for Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc.

Beware of imitations and substitutes.

Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers: THOMAS WILKINSON, Ltd., Manufacturing Chemists, 46, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1, England.

The Gift of Vigour

It is yours to give. If you want to see your child full of life and health and happiness, see to it that his diet is complete in all the nutrients that are needed for healthy and rapid growth.

School Children need VIROL

Virol will make this sure. Virol is a combination of the special foods his young body needs to build up strong bone and firm tissues—foods which are so often lacking in ordinary diet.

Virol is digested without effort and begins its good work directly the first spoonful is taken.

Remember that health in after life depends very largely on the child's progress now. You can help him through this critical age by giving him Virol regularly.

VIROL

Virol Ltd., Hanger Lane, Ealing, London, W.5, England.

THE **Bombay Life** ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.,
(Established in India 1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.

Excellent prospects to Agents

For particulars please write to—
S. B. KARJMA H.R.
Manager

73-75, Apollo Street, Bombay.

Those Winning Smiles

Which mean so much—commercially, socially—are gained this new way with gleaming white teeth

RUN your tongue across your teeth and you will feel a film. This film, in the light of recent dental findings, is a menace to pretty teeth and healthy gums.

Film absorbs stains and turns white teeth dull, "off color." It is the chief cause of the commoner tooth and gum disorders. It clings to teeth and stays. Germs by the millions breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

Film must be removed each day. So dentists urge the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent.

No other will make teeth as sparkling white.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice — for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I. Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

S-20-B

"Safe Bind Safe Find"

YOUR valuables are never quite safe from thieves, fire and accidents, no matter what you spend on iron-doors, massive looks or bulky Safes and TreasureChests at your place.

By renting a

SMALL SAFE

At

THE CENTRAL BANK SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT

at Rs. 20/- a year, you are spending less than an anna a day for protecting your valuables worth thousands and lacs.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

VIRILE TONIC

Ananga Probha Yakuti.

This Yakuti is prepared from Indigenous drugs and guarantees its users against Lowered Vitality, the defects of the age, Functional incapacity etc. Price :—a phial of 30 Pills, Rs. 10 ten.

Raj Vaidya Narayanji Keshavji,
Head Office :—Jamnagar, (Kathiawar)
Branch:—393, Kalbadevi Rd., Bombay.

THE ROYAL YAKUTI

A Wonderful Tonic Restorative.

This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees Ten only.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
RAJKOT (Kathiawar).

Stocked by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., Bombay

MENACE TO PEACE & ORDER

—:o:—

NATIVE PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION TANGLE

PADRES UP IN ARMS AGAINST GOVT

LONDON, Mar. 17.

Cape Town.—A manifesto signed by the Archbishop of Cape Town, ex-Chief Justice, two ex-Ministers, lawyers, clergymen and other prominent persons in the Cape Province appeals for support against Government's proposals regarding native representation in Parliament which they contend will gravely menace peace and order in South Africa and which contains seeds of serious trouble for future generations.

The signatories point out that Government's proposals deprive the native of the right he has never abused in order to give him barely half a right and they will awaken resentment and give all Bantus, civilised and uncivilised, a common grievance and will arouse the rankling sense in the hearts of the natives of being strangers in their own country. If full citizenship is denied to them there is bound to be reaction which may eventually precipitate a racial struggle. The denial of full civil rights to the civilised Bantu will mean challenge to all non-Eropean peoples in Africa.—Reuter.

KAMRAN QUARANTINE

—:o:—

SUGGESTION FOR IMPROVEMENT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir—Pilgrims going to holy places never complain of the hardships they undergo at Kamran believing that such things should be borne cheerfully when they are on such a Holy mission.

One of the greatest inconveniences the the pilgrims have to be put up with is the Kamran quarantine. Being a medical man myself and having had the opportunity of seeing the deplorable state of affairs, I wish to bring to the notice of the authorities concerned that the quarantine at Kamran is more a source of nuisance them anything else as will be evident from the following description of procedure adopted there.

All pilgrims are examined and most of their clothes disinfected both in Bombay and Karachi from whichever port they happen to embark and as these ships go very slowly, they take nearly 10 to 12 days to reach Kamran so that in case there had been any infected case it could certainly be detected before the ship reached Kamran.

Whether such cases occur or not, all the pilgrims without exception, irrespective of class and position, are required to land at Kamran just with a few things sufficient to pass one night at the quarantine whereas all the rest of their luggage which is considerably large is left behind in the ship while the pilgrims are given a shower bath, all their clothes etc., brought on shore are handdled together and subected to disinfection through steam vapour.

It is this latter procedure which is a source of greatest inconvenience and trouble. No discretion is exercised in the mixing up of the clothes belonging to rich and poor. The result is that when the entire mass of damp clothes is laid out on the tables for the purpose of picking out ones own clothes, a great tussel ensues which presents an awful sight lacking description.

One can well imagine the horror and repugnance that a decent man would feel when he sees his clean set of clothes lying quite damp below some of the most unclean ones.

Herein I should like to clear any misunderstanding that may arise as far from is that I should suggest any preferential treatment for the well-to-do.

The above is a description of the actual facts as seen by me. It is a job in itself to spot ones clothes when every body is busy sorting them out at one and the same time and it is a matter of luck if ones belongings are all got back safe, if some one else has not already walked off with them previously.

Then again these clothes are not dry and the people have to put them on in a damp condition with the result that many suffer with fever and cought after their return to the ship these clothes could no longer be considered clean when they have been mixed up with moist dirty clothes and any man of common sense will see for himself the state of affairs which are neither sanitary nor hygienic.

There are two points that herein arise, firstly, when the inspection takes place at the ports of embarkation and a long period of 12 days elapses before reaching Kamran; it is unnecessary to run such a expensive quarantine at Kamran; secondly, even if the need for a quarantine be granted where is the good in making the pilgrims undergo the sort of disinfection described above, when all the rest of their belongings which is by far greater in quantity is left, as it is, on board the ship. I presume these facts have not previously been represented to the Government, so I was emboldened to bring the matter to their notice and feel sure that the authorities concerned will take speedy action in the matter to minimise the great hardships which poor pilgrims have to undergo.

I herein wish to add a few suggestions with this object and trust that they will receive sympathetic consideration.

They are that as the pilgrims are medically exmined and if necessary their clothes are disinfected previous to embarkation this does not necessitate any further disinfection on the voyage at a place like Kamran. If perchance any infectious case occurs on board the ship, it can easily be isolated by keeping it in the ship hospital which has special accomodation for such cases, when the ship reaches Kamran, the medical officer stationed at Kamran can examine all the pilgrims on board the ship and have the infected case if there be any landed at Kamran or sent over to Jedah for detention in isolated wards. This will eliminate the need of maintaining the quarantine at Kamran which serves no useful purpose.

The Government will, on the other hand, save considerably if the quarantine is abolished.

I may add that neither the British Government nor that of Hejaz benefit through its maintenance.

Seeing that the quarantine which until recently used to be established on the occasion of congregations at Holy places in India during melas, urses and jatras etc., were of no use the Government has discontinued their establishment, the case of pilgrims to Mecca is not dissimilar and it is an instance in point in favour of the abolition of the Kamrau quarantine.—Yours etc.,

KHWAJA MOINUDDIN.
Major, Opposite Imperial Post Office, Hyderabad (Deccan)

ABOLITION OF OCTROI DUTY

—:o:—

TAXATION COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

MYSORE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

BANGALORE, March 16.

The session of the Mysore Economic Conference concluded to-night after completing the lengthy agenda. Interest centred on the report of the Taxation Committee appointed under the auspices of the Conference with Sir Charles Todhunter as Chairman. The Committee recommended the abolition of the octroi duty, the revenue hitherto derived from that source to be made up by an increase in the house, the income-tax and super-tax. A graduated tax on profession and trades, a tax on tobacco and on cattle, sheep and goats slaughtered, an entertainment tax, and succession duties were also suggested should further revenue be required.

NO REMISSION OF TAXATION.

Submitting the report, the Committee observed that in view of the rapid developments in several departments anything like appreciable remission of taxation was impossible in the near future. The taxes now fell mainly on urban and rural labourers and small landholders with a comparatively low level of income, the wealthier classes being generally undertaxed. Equitable adjustment of taxation was possible only through increasing the burden on classes lightly taxed instead of reducing that on other classes.—A. P.

GOOD PROGRESS IN KING'S HEALTH

—:o:—

WALKS FIFTY YARDS UNAIDED

LONDON, Mar. 17.

The King was wheeled around the grounds of Craigwell House in brilliant sunshine for for an hour. As the bath-chair was nearing the House, the King desired to walk, Sir Stanley Hewett did not object and His Majesty walked fifty yards unaided for the first time in the past four months.—Reuter.

FULL FAITH IN MIR OF KHAIRPUR

—:o:—

ASSURANCE OF STATE SUBJECTS

A correspondent writes:—

There is a feeling of unrest among the Zamindars of Khairpur States which has been to all intent and purpose engineered by outside propagandists for selfish gains.

The following telegrams from Khairpur and Ajmer to His Highness the Mir of Khairpur speak for themselves and demonstrate the great regard and respect in which His Highness is held by the Indians:—

"A huge gathering of all Hindu Mohammadan State subjects attended Aman Sabha meeting presided by Amir Ali Shah on Sunday last at Khairpur Mir's, where the following resolutions were passed unanimously.

"This meeting resolves that they are passing happy time under their present Popular Ruler, and, they have full faith in His Highness' benevolent rule. Copies of the above resolution to be submitted to Their Excellencies the Viceroy, the Governor, the Commissioner and the Political Agent."

Torreon.—Rebel headquarters announce that a sanguinary battle took place at Sanpedro and a total of two hundred Federl troops and rebels were killed and three hundred Federal troops were captured.—Reuter.

New York.—Thirteen persons were killed and one was seriously injured as a result of crash of Colonial Airways plane on Newark Medows, New Jersey. Pilot was not hurt.—Reuter.

51 LARGE CASH PRIZES

are being offered to purchasers of the

REMINGTON PORTABLE

who place their orders for machines at any Remington office in India, Burma or Ceylon between

1st DECEMBER, 1928 AND 31st MAY, 1929

First **Rs. 1,000**
Second **Rs. 500** Third **Rs. 250**
3 of **Rs. 100** 5 of **Rs. 50**
10 of **Rs. 25** 30 of **Rs. 15**

The competition consists of placing in their order of importance to the world the products of Remington factories.

The above prizes will be awarded to the competitors whose lists agree or most nearly agree with the majority votes of all the competitors themselves.

BUY YOUR REMINGTON PORTABLE NOW

Full particulars and a voting form will be sent on application to any of the 40 Remington Offices in INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.

More than 35,000 Remington Portable Typewriters are in use in India to-day, giving entire satisfaction to their owners. What it does for others it will do for you.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER Co. (Bombay), Ltd.,
BOMBAY.

No. 3.

The skin under natural conditions is in a constant state of change. As the outer layer gets worn, discoloured and muddy looking, it should imperceptibly flake away leaving the fresh new healthy skin which is only waiting for a chance to show itself, and to breathe. Under the stress of modern conditions of life, the old worn-out skin is apt to remain and choke the new growth *underneath.*

Soap and water and ordinary cosmetics alone are useless, something more is required. Mercolized Wax gently massaged into the skin imperceptibly dissolves away the old skin, and brings out all the beauty of the clear fresh complexion underneath.

Thousands of our famous beauties use this simple treatment every night. They have proved that this logical assistance of Nature's method is the only sure way to the possession of a natural complexion that gives delight.

MERCOLIZED·WAX

(Registered Trade Mark)

DOES NOT contain Mercury, animal fat or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

Let your Hair do you Justice

DO you ever suffer from an uneasy consciousness that your hair is not looking as well as it might? Too many women forget that hair beauty is a matter of hair health. Your hair needs nourishment: *the roots must be fed*

KOKO contains *every* ingredient necessary to feed, cleanse and stimulate the scalp and to produce a perfect head of lovely, lustrous hair. Use KOKO daily—see the difference it makes, and enjoy its deliciously cooling properties.

KOKO
FOR THE HAIR

Of Chemists, Stores, etc., throughout the East. (English Prices 1/6, 3/- & 5/6 per bottle)

KOKO MARICOPAS Co., Ltd., 16, Bevis Marks, London, E.C.3.

A King of Tonics

No Tonic Medicine in the world equals our Tonic Aksir No. 50, in imparting Health, Vigour, Vitality and removing Debilities. Even the first dose will convince you.

Price Rs. 14 for 30 pills. Rs. 7 for 15 pills. Rs. 2 for 4 pills.

AKSIR No. 1.—Has the same qualities but is not so strong. Price Rs. 4 for 64 pills. Rs. 2 for 32 pills. Sample As. 8 only.

TILA No. 14.—There is hardly any Tila which possesses the magic qualities of our No. 14. It blows the spirit of file into weakened and impaired tissues and muscles and gives strength and vigour to them. Price Rs. 6. Sample As. 8

ADDRESS :— **AMRITDHARA 12, Lahore.**

THE MANAGER—*Amritdhara Pharmacy, Amritdhara Buildings, Amritdhara Road, Amritdhara Post Office, Lahore.*

THE UNIQUE

ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

10, Canning Street, CALCUTTA.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company. Declared Bonus of Rs. **10/-** per thousand for the quinquennium.

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Policies revivable at any time. Special Revival Scheme for policies Standing lapsed for a period within 3 years. Unique non-forfeiture privilege. Permanent Disability Benefits. Lowest Premium Rates for Maximum Benefits. Special Plans to suit all circumstances.

For further details and Liberal Agency Terms apply to The Sole Agents:—
Messrs. UGANDA COTTON TRADING COMPANY, LTD.
65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

PUMPS

AND

PUMPING MACHINERY

EVERY TYPE: EVERY SIZE: EVERY DUTY

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON) LTD.

CULWELL WORKS:
WOLVERHAMPTON, ENGLAND

OBTAINABLE FROM

ALL FIRST CLASS MACHINERY DEALERS.

Now Ready for Sale

THE

CONGRESS ALBUM

Published under the distinguished patronage of Dr. M. A. Ansari, President, Indian National Congress, Madras 1927, contains the Portraits of all the Presidents of the Indian National Congress and that of the numerous Congressmen throughout India, past and present, together with illustrations of the views, Palaces, Forts, Buildings, etc., depicting the Ancient Glories of India, with numerous colour Pictures, covering a range of 400 illustrations with a 4 colour cover design of "Mother India" hoisting the "National Flag" and diffusing enlightenment.

Price Rs. 3, Postage Extra

The Indian Album Publishing Co.,
137, Broadway, - - - - MADRAS.

DHARWAR "CITY FATHERS" IMMORTALIZED

—:o:—

NAMES OF ALL 30 COUNCILLORS INSCRIBED ON TABLET OF MUNICIPAL BUILDING

(From Our Correspondent).

DHARWAR, Mas. 16.

The unwanted new Municipal building was opened yesterday by Sir K. P. Puttanchetty the retired first Councillor of Mysore. It will be remembered there was a story opposition of the rate-payers for such a costly mansion, when the elementary needs of the citizens cannot be satisfied by the Municipality. Had it not been for the fact that the municipality close an Indian and preferably a Kantainly have been boycotted.

Another interesting fact in this connection is the inscription of the names of all the thirty Councillors on two prominent tablets! When in 1924 the foundation stone was laid by the then Governor of Bombay, a tablet was placed with all the names right up from the Governor to the Secretary of the Municipality. People thought that the present members at least would not fall a prey to this human weakness. But none expect Mr. Narsingrao Bhise had the good sense of respecting the wishers of their electors. Mr. Bhise wrote to the President to strike off his name from the tablet on the ground that would jeopardise his reputation but his application was consigned to the kind care of the W. P B.

The Majority Party, however, had taken one precaution to soften the opposition. They had purchased some Khaddar for flags and buntings and they had held hopes that they would hoist the National Flag on this new building. At the eleventh hour, we are told, the president Mr. Hanamantrao Desai a Vatandar Londlord in his own authority brushed aside the idea. When the few nationalist members learnt of this they raised a row to which the President ultimately yielded and he gave the second best place for the National Flag. The ceremony terminated with the cries of "Bharat Mata-Ki Jay," "Karnatak Mataki Jay" and "Vandemataram."

In the evening a tea party was given to the guest by the Municipal councillors and the guest was entertained with the plays of school boys.

FAMINE IN CENTRAL PROVINCES

—:o:—

AN APPEAL

An appeal issued over the signatures of Hon Seth Govind Das and nine other gentlemen states:—

"To meet the disastrous floods of 1926 and the devastating rust, caterpillers and hot winds of 1927, the agriculturist of Jubbulpore and its surrounding districts in the Central Provinces spent away the last bit of their small diffused savings—often mistermed as hoard—in the shape of small sums or ornaments, and their indebtedness assumed appauling proportions. Their resisting power thus reduced to the lowest ebb, the only hope of the poor tenant lay in the present standing crops which even till the end of last month promised to be a bumper crop. Unfortunately they got up one morning to find their crops completely destroyed by hails and frost consequent upon the unprecedented cold wave, which swept over this part of the country in the beginning of this month and the already improvished ryots have been engulfed in the yawning abyss of a terrible famine. It is an extremely pathetic sight to see hundreds of villagers coming to district Head Quarters with samples of the ruined crops in which the ravages of Nature has left nothing save husk and chaf, which in its turn is capable of being converted into fodder of a doubtful value only at a prohibitive cost. Under these circumstances the immediate and urgent need of the famine-stricken and God-forsaken peasantry is to provide them with grain sufficient to keep their bodies and souls together till the next crop arrives.

The rather peculiar habits of the people here and the conditions of these parts make it imperative that relief on a large and liberal scale must be arranged immediately if the worst consequences are to be averted or even mitigated. In other parts of the country the ryot at the first sign of the failure of crops girds up his loins and goes in search of employment in one of the industrial centres, where the supply of labour is rarely equal to the demand or to the constructional works which are generally in progress in big cities. In our parts on the other hand, there is the least mobility in the labour. They would cling to their villages until relief in one form or the other is brought almost to their doors. Besides, as a matter of fact, there do not exist in this province large and flourishing industries, which can absorb any additional labour.

We are sure that if a calamity of a similiar nature and extent had befallen any other province the whole country would have resounded with the horrible details of the catastrophe; and large contributions and liberal relief would have poured itto the afflictedn area. We have unfortunately no means of propaganda to voice our miseries and have always suffered in silence. For the first time we have found the situation entirely beyond our control and the Famine Relief Committee has decided to appeal to the philanthropy of the nation in the hope that generous-minced and kind hearted people of the whole of India would comes forward and help this unfortunate Province in the hour of its dire need by their liberal gifts of grain, cloth and money.

Contributions howsoever small will be received and acknowledged with gratitude by Hon'ble Seth Govind Das, Chairman, Famine Relief Committee, Jubbulpore."

WOES OF HINDU WIDOWS

—:o:—

YOUNG WIDOW'S TRAGIC END

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir—After the arrival of the English in India, Western civilisation has played a very great part in this country and Hindus have made progress in all directions, specially in the direction of education, tolerance of religion, openmindedness broadness of views, etc. But it is a pity to say that civilization has not influenced Hindus ewen to an inch to relieve poor young wodows between twelve and twenty from the clutches of preveling customs which tyrannise them.

The age between sixteen and twenty five is considered the prime of youth. To a married Hindu girl full of hopes her husband is her God in this world. So long as he is alive, everything goes on smoothly. With the death of her husband treatment towards her becomes inhuman. In India there are thousands of Hindus widows between the ages of 12 and 20. These young [illegible] are at the mercy of the Hindu Society after the departure of their worthy lord.

As soon a young Hindu girl full of aspirations and ambitions becomes a widow, she is compelled to live the life of a nun and is not allowed to put on fine clothes and any ornaments except the black dress prescribed by the Hindu society. She is not allowed to participate in auspicious occasions, she becomes an object of illomen in the society and she has to be happy at the rejoicings of others. In short, she is considered to be an inauspicious human being and is compelled to drag on a dog-like life.

Every now and then we hear about the tragic ends of widows' life. One such occurred a few days back in Bombay. One young Hindu aged 25, had lost her worldly god some few years back. I have already mentioned above that widows are compelled to live the life of a nun. She was compelled to stay at home on the fourth day of the current month when all other members of the family went to attend the marriage ceremonies in the city. It was too much for her to drag on such charmless life Hence she threw herself on the ground from a place forty-five feet high. Thus there was a tragic end of her life. There is no exaggeration if one may say that treatment extended to widows is inhuman is they are compelled to drag on an unhappy life.

Our social reformers have not been successful to relieve even young widows aged 12, not understanding the significance of marriage, from the clutches of lion-like customs. The most outstanding evil is the miserable treatment of Hindu widows. Society condemn their very presence by one way or other. They one nothing less than salves.

Our leaders are practically cut off from our society. They mainly concentrate their attention to political problems. The extraordinary problem of India can be solved if our social evils which play not a small part in the society are rooted out by stimulating new spirit in youths. One can little expect from the present Government to adopt measures for the relief of these young widows between the age of 12 and 18 when it is not even ready enough to prevent child marriages—Yours etc.,

TRIKAMLAL VITHALJI SHETH.

Dhobi Talao, Bombay, March 12.

ALL INDIA HINDU MAHASABHA

—:o:—

ELECTION OF OFFICE-BEARERS

At a public meeting held lately, a Working Committee with power to co-opt was appointed to work in Bombay for the 12th Session of the All India Hindu Mahasabha. The following are the names of Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretaries and Treasurers.—

Ex-Officio Chairman:—Mr. M. R. Jayakar.

Vice-Chairman:—Mr. R. B. Govindlal Shivlal M. Motilal, Mr. Tribhowndas N. Malvi, Dr. M. K. Dixit.

Secretaries:—Mr. Ratilal Ghelabhai Munsiff, Mr. Mukundrao Balvantrao, Mr. Dadubhai P. Desai, Mr. Waman S. Mukadam, Mr. Anandpriya Atmaram Pandit.

Treasurers:—Seth Narayanlal Bansilal, Pitty, Seth Mansukhlal Chhaganlal.

Madras, Mar. 16.—Government of Madras is considering the best way of giving effect to the recommendations of the Roads Committee, particularly those relating to the abolition of tolls in the presidency. Government has addressed the District Boards for statistics regarding the sums of money collected in the shape of tolls from cars, buses, carts, etc. After receipt of the necessary information Government may introduce a provincial tax for raising money required for keeping the roads in the presidency in order.—Free Press.

Ahmedabad.—A Conference of authors and writers was held on Sunday morning Mr. Ramnarayan Pathak, editor of "Prasthan", a Gujarati monthly, presiding. Resolutions were then passed in favour of preparing a "Who'swho" of the writers of Gujerat, and appointing a Committee to prepare a co-operative scheme for publishing books, etc.—A. P.

ORDER TO-DAY FOR

Sir Ganga Ram Pocket Book of Engineering (5th Revised and Enlarged English Edition). The one Handbook indispensible for Engineers and Contractors with most up-to-date engineering formulas and latest designs of roads, buildings, canals, etc. Publishers, SIR GANGA RAM TRUST SOCIETY, Post Box No. 115, LAHORE.

R1490

Tea Time

Though you may take tea at any time of the day, four o'clock is considered the tea-time hour.

If you are asked out to tea, four o'clock will probably be the time of your appointment.

Only with the aid of a good and accurate time-keeper can you keep any appointment, whether it be for tea, for business, for factory, office or school.

If you want to be popular and successful, you must keep faith with your friends, and you can only keep faith by keeping time. You will never be late for an appointment if you carry a reliable, guaranteed WEST END watch.

The "Sillidar," here shown, is accurate and sturdy; very suitable for every-day, hard wear.

The "SILLIDAR"
Keyless Lever Wrist Watch.
NICKEL SILVER ... ... Rs. 25
STERLING SILVER ... ... Rs. 30
ROLLED GOLD ... ... Rs. 38

West End Watch Co.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA

Ask for copy of our large FREE catalogue

W. 32

KHADDAR

UNDER SEARCHLIGHT

BY

ANIL BARAN ROY

A booklet on the economic and moral values of Khaddar.

Price As. 2

Obtainable from :—

THE HINDUSTAN OFFICE,
DALAL STREET, : : . . FORT.

The Leading National Daily in South India with the latest Reliable news.

THE "HINDU"

It deals authoritatively with all matters of public interest. It is always impartial in presenting news and absolutely independent in views - - - - - -

Its columns are used regularly by the most discriminating advertisers among all wholesale and retail shops and stores.

MANUFACTURERS

Will not find

A BETTER MEDIUM than the "HINDU," to push the sales of their articles.

An Illustrated Weekly is also issued with up-to-date news, pictures and special contributions.

For rates apply to :—

THE MANAGER, 100, Mount Road, Madras.

POST BOX 316. PHONE 2305.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

So Remember the
JUPITER
INSURANCE Co.
When you think of Insurance.

The Bombay Chronicle

THE
JUPITER
GENERAL
means Insurance Protection.
Its address in Fort
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY TUESDAY MARCH 19 1929

PRESIDENT PATEL'S PARTY AND AFTER

—:o:—

Commission Boycott tells!

PROSPECTS OF SETTLEMENT NOT ROSY

(A political correspondent from Delhi, who has been in close touch with passing events gives the following account in regard to the development of the political situation and its possibilities in the "Hindu."

Was it a mere debating point made in the heat of the controversy, or the considered view of the Government of India that Sir George Rainy expressed in the Assembly on Monday? Political circles are busy speculating on the subject and it is necessary to throw a little light on the scenes behind. During the first two months of their tour, both the Simon Commission and the Government of India were determined to make the world believe that India was co-operating with this great enquiry on which would depend the future relations of India and Britain. Indeed, so impressed was Sir John Simon of the importance of his mission, that he often dreamt that he is to be the Clive of the Twentieth Century. His own diary alone could tell the tales of sleepless hours spent in planning a constitutional scheme which should provide automatic procedure for the constitution to expand or contract just as Indians showed "responsibility" in the art of Government, so that no more seven chosen men of God would be needed to sit in judgment on the fate of India. But these imaginative fights did not lift his other colleagues. They were either too conservative to imagine that India could ever be let to drift to anarchy to the ruin of all that the British Empire has been built on or they were too profoundly impressed with the social complications of the Indian body politic to imagine that any radical change could be conceived as immediately practicable.

OFFICIAL CONSULTATION IN CALCUTTA.

However, the self-deception came to an end at Calcutta. The Congress tide turned out to be very strong. This called for a new angle of vision. Hurried counsel was taken between the Viceroy, Sir John Simon and the Governor of Bengal, and the Secretary of State was informed of the decision of the Congress and the emergence of Gandhiji leadership with its great potentiality for popular upheaval. Political circles were confident that provisional plans were settled, that the card to play was to enlarge the second stage and convert it into a round table conference if pressure became irresistible. In the meantime, events were to be watched. Even Burma was indignant and Madras presented a common challenge for a radical change. So, in the cool heights of Ootacamund, Sir John Simon apparently took a cooler view of the situation. The Viceroy and the Secretary of State were, for their part, also feeling the ground. Earl Winterton made a statement that the Indian delegation that would come to England later need not be confined to the Central Committee and the Viceroy openly declared his anxiety to carry political India with him in the future constitutional scheme. For this purpose some private talks were evidently necessary. He was anxious to meet Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Jinnah. And President Patel feeling the need of the situation, tired to provide neutral ground for the purpose. Whether the original idea was to have a genuine round-table conference or not where preliminaries could be settled the presence of too large a gathering at Mr. Patel's tea table did not make mush serious political conversation possible. But a beginning has been made possible and the question is how they are to proceed. Will once again a promising plan be lost in execution? Is Sir John Simon prepared to approximate the position of his Commission to that of a reporting body?

The Viceroy Council, it is believed, has been discussing the position at a series of sittings, and it is stated that Indian members of the Council, weak as they are, have been strengthened by the new Law Member. They are feeling, we are told, the indignity of their Indian position in many matters of social conventions. They too want some forward move. What final plans will be arranged it is not known, but they will not be officially given out until the Viceroy's return from England. He is taking with him the Home Secretary of the Government of India, Mr. Haig, who had by coincidence accompanied his predecessor as Private Secretary. So far as is known at present, the Simon Report is likely to be published by the middle of December next It is likely to be accompanied with the declaration that His Majesty's Government would form no conclusions on it until the report and other materials had been examined by a conference of Parliamentary and Indian delegations. Whether constitutional technicalities or the opposition of vested and loyalist interests may require taking evidence again cannot now be anticipated. All these procedures would thus take time and it is therefore more or less clear that Government would dissolve the present legislature at the end of the normal term.

GOVT. AND POLITICAL LEADERS.

What steps the Viceroy would take to sound political opinion before going to England and what procedure would be adopted for the selection of the Indian delegation to constitute the round-table conference, are questions that would then arise for decision. Thus the Statement made by Mr. Crerar that Government could not go behind the Simon enquiry, can only be meant to reassure those who are co-operating with the Commission not to withdraw their support and Sir George Rainy's heroic declaration that Government was convinced that it acted wisely in appointing an independent tribunal too was no more than a debating point made for the purpose of repulsing attacks on Government.

"PROSPECTS OF SETTLEMENT NOT ROSY"

From the picture I have drawn above it should not be inferred that the prospects of negotiation or settlement are rosy oreven fair, much less that the National Demand will be yielded in any substantial measure. But it seems to be beyond doubt that the force of the boycott is oppressing Government and that serious thought has been devoted to finding a way out of the deadlock. When the Simon Commission returns to Delhi some more idea may be gathered of the plans that its members have up their sleevers. It is also expected that the examination of the Executive Councillors here would reveal sharp differences of opinion among European and Indian members. Thus the Simon team is to return without even the Milner Mission's record of unofficial and private consultations with nationalist leaders with genuinee motive of discovering what political opinion stood for. If Sir John Simon is wise he may yet help the solution of a national problem on a national self-respecting basis of settlement.

THE TALKING CINEMA IN THE U. S. S. R.

(From A Correspondent.)

The problec of constructing eqqpmement for a talking cinema was at first introduced in the U.S.S.R. in 1926 by the young physicist P. G. Tager. Since then three scientific research workers have been continuing their experiments: Tager, Dgiguist and Shishov. Very soon this work will be completed.

The first part of the work consisted in an experimental testing of the principles which are laid down in the appratus. At the close of the first stage of the work on March 9, 1927 was demonstrated the transformation of the sound wares into electrical current and then into light and reversely the transmitting of light waves into electrical current, and again into sound.

The second part of the work consisted in constructing a laboratory model of the apparatus, which would fix the sands upon a photographic film and reproluce them. Besides it had to determine the conditions under which such photographing should take place. It was shown that of all the methods of registering sounds optically upon a cinematographic film, as learned in the Laboratory process, the best fitted theoretically as well as experimentally, is the form of a number of parallel lines of light is based upon the phenomena of Karr. The registering of the sound is received in the form of number of parallel lines of various width and intensity. This part of the work was also completed by a demonstration on March 4th 1928 in the presence of many representatives of Sovkino, of the scientific technical Administration of the Supreme Council of National Economy of the People's Commissariat of Education and of a number of other organizations and institutions, to whom the talking film was demonstrated.

The large experimental and theoretic material permitted the beginning of the construction of such models of the talking cinema apparatus, which would permit the technical exploitation of these apparati in the factories of the Ussr.

Soon the first sets of equipment for the talking cinema will be put into use. The whole equipment is constructed in the Ussr with the exception of a few parts of it, which were manufctured in Germany. It should be noted that the mass production of talking cinema equipment will be soon made possible in the Ussr, including the few parts now imported.

The construction of the equipment for the talking cinema is carried on in Moscow in the All-Union Electrical Institute belonging to the Scientific Technical Administration of the Supreme Council of National Economy.

BOMBAY IN EARNEST.

A meeting was held in the Peaple's Jinnah Hall, Bombay, on Sunday evening Mr. K. F. Nariman presiding when speeches were made on the importance of boycott of foreign cloth.

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram and Setth Jamnadas Bajaj snapped at the Congress House.

Bombay Youth League volunteers hawking Khaddar from door to door and collecting foreign cloth to be consigned into

MILLIONAIRES AND THEIR MONEY

—:o:—

What Do They Get Out of Their Wealth?

(BY THE RIGHT HON. T. P. O'CONNOR M. P.)

One of the questions I am constantly asking myself is: What return people get from the many millions they sometimes possess? I suppose nobody will believe me when I say that most of the millionaires—and I have known a lot of them—who have come within my circle, I find on close personal acquaintance have not been much happier than people of moderate fortunes. Of course, I still hold to my fundamental doctrine on the question that I know few calamities of life that money does not alleviate and poverty does not aggravate. I get innumerable begging letters every week—the impression is so widespread that I am a man of great wealth, which, indeed, I am far from being; some of these letters move one terribly—especially when they come from old friends, and even more from old members of my own profession

MILLIONAIRE'S TWO CIGARS A DAY.

I knew a millionaire once in California—he was Irish by race, as so many millionaires were, and are to-day—who had a whole corps of men and women around him, including a devoted wife and daughter, and the joint efforts of them all were mainly devoted to keeping him from two cigars a day down to one. But that iron will which had made him so serious a competitor in business, also made him omnipotent against even this big bodyguard of men and women; he took his two cigars; he was ill for several days afterwards; but he went on taking them all the same.

GOLFING AT NINETY.

In those far-off days a great American man of business was middle-aged and beginning to fail at fifty years of age. That state of things I am glad to say, has ceased to exist. The best example of splendid robust old age to-day is Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, senior J. D. Rockefeller, still plays his daily game of golf and he is ninety. His son, who was brought up amid all the temptations of boundless wealth, is hearty and healthy and generous. Edison, who has worked harder almost than man of his time, turning night into day for months together when he had some big on, is still hale and healthy. And among the splendid veterans I had in my mind some days ago was Edward L. Doheny; now he lies low and feeble under a terrible blow.

Mr. Doheny has been a friend of mine from twelv to fiteen years. He was born somewhere in Canada, and his parents were not rich. He was able, however, to get a good education, though it finished at the early age of fourteen. He is a singular demonstration of a theory I have always held with regard to education, and that is, that even a smattering of knowledge in anything may prove very useful in after life.

FORTUNE FROM PETROLEUM.

The thing Doheny got only a smattering of was chemistry; and yet it was this primordial knowledge of chemistry that led straight on to his vast fortune. One day when he was in Los Angeles he saw a cart going along with a certain form of fuel. He suddenly remembered that he had read in his book on chemistry that where there was fuel of this type there also would be petroleum, and that discovering drove him into petroleam I should add last the idea should occur to my readers that his great position in the petroleum world did not come to him for many years afterwards, and after almost incredible perils and hardships.

One day it occurred to him to take up a geologiceial map of Mexico then only known for its more or less unsettled conditions under he dictatorship of Diaz. Doheny, surveying the map, divined that petroleum could be found in what was then a vast forest occupied by a few of the aborigines, and herds of wild animals. He worked in that forest for seven years before he was ever able to make a real dollar of profit. The petroleum was discovered; then the petroleum flowed in an ocean and with the petroleum his vast fortune.

MALIGNANT PERSECUTION.

And yet, here again, there came one of those vicissitudes that dog the steps even of the most successful of men. With a patriotic purpose he tried to get hold of a splen did piece of oil territory; for at that time America was a thirst for oil, as there was a prospect of a big war from the meance which Americans find in the great ambitions of the Japanese Empire But this land was in the hands of the Government, and, like most Government work, was being inefficiently done. Mr. Doheny rushed into the breach, with the full prospect of supplying his Government with all the oil they would want, and at far cheaper prices than any Government work could promise. Then political and commercial rivalry got into the business, and Mr. Doheny had to undergo years of litigation and of malignant persecution. He came out of the contest triumphantly; nobody ever really believed that so honest a man could have anything to do with a crooked transaction. But politics obscures every struggle of this kind, and this honest, hard-working man of genius had to go through years of agonized suspense and ferocious misrepresentation.

And now, just as all this had closed, there comes this dreadful calamity—the murder of his only son by an insane clerk for whom the good-natured boy had done everything, and Mr. Doheny's home is desolate.

LIFE TEETOTALLER.

The ordinary man who sees in such wealth the opportunities of luxury and self-indulgence, is not the class to which Mr. Doheny belongs. He is a life teetotaller; he even went the length of refusing to put wine on the otherwise splendid tables he had for his friends in his beautiful houses. He lives almost as simply so far as his own wants are concerned, as if he were a working miner. His joy was in his work, in superintending its course, and in bestowing his money on all enterprises for the relief of the poor. And this desolation is the end.

I return to the theme I put forth in my first sentence: what do the very rich get out of thtir feallth?—T. P.'s

PROMINENT BOMBAY MERCHANT DEAD

LATE RAO BAHADUR KILACHAND DEVCHAND

The death took place on Monday at his residence, of Rao Bahadur Kilachand Devchand, a prominent Bombay citizen and merchant in Bombay after a short illness. He was born at Patan in Baroda State in 1855. He came to Bombay in 1870 and immediately commenced his career. In 1908 he opened his own business in seeds, cotton, etc., and was the Governing Director of the firm of Messrs. Kilachand Devchand and Co., Ltd.

He made immense charities during his life time and was honoured by the Baroda Government by conferring on him the titles of "Rajratna" and "Datar Mandal." His marble bust was placed by the special order of HisHighness the Maharaja Saheb Gaikwar in the porch of the Dnyanbai Maternity Home, built by the late Rao Bahadur in memory of his late mother.

He was made Rao Bahadur and Justice of the Peace in the year 1923. He left

behind him a large family to mourn his loss.

The Grain and Seeds Market will be closed to-day (Tuesday) as a mark of respect towards the Seth Kilachand Devchand.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building Old Custom House Road, Bombay.